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Monday, March 23, 1981
Chaitra 2, 1903 (Saka)

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(Fifth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 1981/Chaitra 2, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

HOMAGE TO MARTYRS IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today is the 50th Anniversary of the martyrdom of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru. The House may stand in silence for a short while to pay respect to the memory of these and other martyrs, who laid down their lives in the freedom struggle.

The Members, then stood in silence for a short while

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agreement with CARE INC.

*473. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India and/or State Governments came to any agreement with CARE INC., in respect of the quantum and/or rate of payments to be made to CARE and/or funds turned over to CARE;

(b) if so, particulars thereof including payments to be made and/or funds turned over to CARE INC; and

(c) whether CARE INC. is required to maintain books of accounts and financial records under the laws of India in respect of the financial aspect of activities in CARE and in respect of Indian Government's funds, in rupees and/or foreign exchange paid or turned over to CARE?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). As statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b): CARE operations in India are governed by the Indo-CARE Agreement of 6 March 1950. A list of provisions is concluded every year by State Governments with CARE detailing total food assistance available to State Governments and the administrative charges payable on it. Details of food commodities supplied by CARE and administrative charges paid to CARE from 1974-75 to 1978-79 are given in the Appendix.

(c) There is no provision in the Indo-CARE Agreement of 6 March 1950 for CARE to maintain accounts. CARE, however, maintains statements of accounts of its operations in India according to its financial regulations.

Appendix

Statement showing administrative charges paid to CARE and food commodities delivered by CARE from 1974-75 to 1978-79

Year	Administrative charges Rs.	Food Commodities Delivered Kgs.
1974-75	18,738,004	152,656,000
1975-76	27,023,801	282,821,000
1976-77	25,778,091	229,640,000
1977-78	21,247,451	259,082,000
1978-79	24,264,849	280,105,000

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Before I put my question, I must lodge a protest with you. This question, as you can see from its wording, is directed and was also addressed to the Ministry of Finance, which is obviously the correct Ministry, the appropriate Ministry, to deal with the matter of this question. I do not know why or how it has been shifted to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see whether they reply or not properly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is a convenient way of getting out of things. If I ask questions on matters of finance, they will say that this is a matter dealt with by another Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: I know your capability.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is a matter of addressing the question to the appropriate Ministry. Sir, in this statement which has been laid on the Table it has been pointed that the operations of CARE in India are governed by the agreement between CARE and the Government of India which was concluded on the 6th of March 1950, and it is admitted here that there is no provision in this agreement for CARE to maintain accounts. That is one of the admissions made. But I would like to know whether it is not a fact also that in that agreement—I have got with me here a photostat copy of the actual agreement—under clause 2A it is explicitly laid down that CARE will issue against payments made by individuals and by organisations, but only outside India if remittances relate to commodities to be delivered to so and so on behalf of the donor. This clause in the agreement makes it clear that on no account is it permissible for CARE to receive any funds or donations or money in any form except what it gets from outside India from non-Indian sources. So, my first question is, in respect of State Governments here which are budgeting every year substantial amounts towards the costs of CARE, how are these budgeted amounts in conformity with the categorical provision in the agreement that no amounts whatsoever will be received by CARE except from outside India? Has the agreement been changed? If so, when was it changed, when was it amended? Was any such amendment ever brought before this House? By whose authority are these amounts totalling over Rs. 2 crores every year being given to CARE by the various State Governments?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is true that the agreement did not contain any clause by which the State Governments will be required to make payments for the administrative charges. It was for the first time in 1968 that the CARE authorities approached the Education Ministry and in 1971 the Social Welfare Ministry, and they said that CARE is a voluntary organisation, non-profit-making organisation and unless administrative charges both in USA and in India are defrayed by the beneficiary countries, it will be impossible for them to carry on and it was at the highest level in the Government of India in consultation with all the Ministries concerned that a decision was taken that administrative charges will have to be borne by the Ministry concerned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, the agreement was not changed or amended?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: No, no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know what the position is, legally. It will have to be tested somewhere. There are cases going on in courts also many interesting things have been revealed, but unfortunately in Question Hour I cannot bring those things up. I would request you to give us some further opportunity at another time because it is a very important thing. Adjustments of money involved and cases are going on in the Delhi courts also.

Secondly, I would just point out that from the reply which the Minister has just given and from the statement which is laid I find that it is a misleading statement made here. The administrative charges paid to CARE are shown in the statement from 1974-75 to 1978-79 and it is shown in rupees, and according to this statement, the amount paid for administrative charges varies from Rs. 1.8 crores to Rs. 2.7 crores in a particular year. I would suggest this is absolutely misleading the House. CARE organisation publishes what is known as Programme Plans. From that Programme Plans I find that they themselves said—

> "That the Indian State Government inputs for CARE under food purchase, processing and preparation, port clearance, local management resources, salaries of Government personnel, payment to CARE—administrative operation salary, handling inland transportation etc."

These heading are given here. According to them in 1971 it came to 19.90 crores—$19 9 million; in 1972 to $25 million, in 1973 to $21.9 million. These figures are given here of administrative charges. I do not know to which part of it they have referred to. They have given in rupees. This does not represent even a small fraction of the millions of dollars which are actually paid to CARE under these various heads which according to him have been done by Administrative Order which is in violation of the original agreement. Why have the misleading figures been given? This is not the total that is being paid in cash. $20 millions are being paid every year.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The information given to the House is on the basis of the administrative charges which CARE authorities had asked the respective State Governments. These figures have been compiled. If the hon. Member has some different information certainly I would like to go through it and I shall find that out. In fact, there is no scope for mis-interpretation. Wrong figures have not been supplied to the House. These figures have been given by the CARE authorities themselves. On this basis information has been given. I am prepared again to go through it, satisfy myself. In fact, there is no contradiction.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I never asked for administrative charges. I asked for the particulars of the payments made of funds—turned over to CARE—by the State Governments and other authorities in India.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I think it is only those charges.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I never asked for administrative charges.

Foreign exchange repatriation is going on. They have repatriated $1.1. million saying that these are for their administrative headquarters costs in New York not administrative costs in India. Confusion has been created. This is very important matter. This organisation which is purely charitable organisation as is claimed to be, but is virtually now functioning as a busines organisation and repatriating from India. What have you to say about that.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: As far as Government information is concerned, we have given that. Merely administrative charges and no other amount is being given to them and the total money repatriated between 1964-65 till 1979-80 is $59.8 lakhs to USA by CARE. That is the information that we have.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: We have been given to understand that CARE is a charitable organisation carrying out activities in India for the benefit of poor people in India. This is what

I have heard just now. Information at my disposal is that CARE has repatriated more than Rs. 3 crores to USA. Is it with the understanding of the Government of India? Are they entitled to do so? Under what agreement have they repatriated more than Rs. 3 crores? Will the Government of India conduct a probe into the activities of the CARE?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There is no question of any probe. It is with the approval of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Has the country received any benefit out of it? Even without hearing the Minister can any Member come to the conclusion that the Minister is misleading the House?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The statement laid on the Table of House is absolutely clear as to what is the quantum of food and non-food articles we got and the administrative cost which we have defrayed.

As far as my opinion goes there is no question of any information being supplied which will amount to misleading the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Did you not realise that he is ably protected on both his legs?

फ्लोर मिलों को गेहूं का आवंटन

*474. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फ्लोर मिलों को गेहूं का कोटा किस आधार पर दिया जाता है ;

(ख) गत वर्ष के दौरान कितना गेहूं दिया गया और उस में से कितना गेहूं पीसा गया ;

(ग) हाल ही में बाजार में गेहूं, आटे, सूजी और मैदा की कमी के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Quota for the mills is determined on the basis of demand made by the State Governments, availability of wheat in the Central Pool and the trend of off-take in the past.

(b) The roller flour mills were supplied 36.37 lakh tonnes of wheat during 1980 out of which according to information available in the Department, 29.96 lakh tonnes of wheat products were produced.

(c) Rationalisation of wheat quota for flour mills for the States on the basis of off-take in the past coupled with increase in demand have created slight constraint. The drought conditions which prevailed during 1979-80 generated additional demand for these products.

(d) Central Government have increased the allotment for the roller flour mills by 10,000 tonnes in March and April, 1981, over the February, 1981, allotment.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात में मैदे की ज्यादा खपत होते हुए भी उस को सब से कम कोटा मिलता है। पिछले वर्षों में गुजरात को कांडला से गेहूं दिया गया था और वह बहुत खराब तथा सड़ा हुआ होने की वजह से नहीं उठाया गया था, इसलिए 1978-79 के वक्त में गुजरात ने कम गेहूं उठाया था। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए अब गुजरात का कोटा बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार सोच रही है या नहीं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : गुजरात को सब से कम तो नहीं दिया गया है । जितना गुजरात गवर्नमेंट का पहले सालों में खर्चा हो रहा है, उसके हिसाब से जितनी मिल्स की कंजप्शन हुई, टोटल यूटिलाइजेशन हुई माहवार, उसी तरीके से हमने दिया है। गुजरात का महीने का गेहूं का टोटल एलोकेशन 14, साढ़े 14 हजार टन है। गुजरात की एलोकेशन में हमने कमी जरूर की क्योंकि हमारा स्टाक कम हो गया था । कोई खास दिक्कत हमने गुजरात की महसूस नहीं की है । जो सुझाव माननीय मेम्बर ने दिया है, गुजरात गवर्नमेंट की आगे मांग हुई तो उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : गुजरात की साढ़े 3 करोड़ की बस्ती है और वहां पर 13 फ्लोर मिल हैं, उसको 505 मीट्रिक टन गेहूं प्रति माह दिया जाता है । हरियाणा में 1 करोड़ 5 लाख की आबादी है और 8 फैक्टरीज हैं, उस को 14 सौ टन ज्यादा दिया जाता है । इसी तरह से चंडीगढ़ में भी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का भेदभाव क्यों रखा जाता है । इस भेदभाव की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । क्योंकि बड़ी फैक्टरियों को ज्यादा दिया जाता है, छोटी को नहीं दिया जाता है, यह शिकायत बहुत गंभीर है और इसे दूर करने के लिये सरकार कोई कदम उठाना चाहती है या नहीं ?

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: हरियाणा तो सारा गेहूं खाने वाला इलाका है । हरियाणा का करीब 14 हजार टन गेहूं का महीने का एलोकेशन है । गुजरात को उस के मुकाबले में 14.5 हजार टन दिया जाता है । हालांकि हरियाणा सारा गेहूं खाने वाला इलाका है और गुजरात में तो मोटा अनाज और चावल भी खाते हैं ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फ्लोर मिल्ज, बड़ी आटा मिलें, कैसा आटा सप्लाई करती हैं, वह पता चल जायेगा रेलवे कैन्टीन जो रोटी हमें देती है, उससे रेलवे कैन्टीन की रोटी खा लेने से पता चल जायेगा कि भारत की बड़ी बड़ी आटा मिलें कैसा आटा सप्लाई करती हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी जायजा लिया है कि जो गेहूं आटा मिलों को सप्लाई किया जाता है, उस में फौरन मैटीरियल्ज गंदी चीजें कितनी मिलाई जाती हैं, उनका परसेंटेज क्या रहता है । क्या उन्होंने रेन्डम सरवे करने के लिए किसी भी बोरी को निकाल कर बायोलोजिकल टेस्ट और फिजिकल टैस्ट करवाया है, या करवाने का सोच रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोग घर की चक्की को भूल गए हैं ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : एफ सी आई जितना अनाज खरीदता है, उस के लिए परसेंटेज मुकर्रर है । अगर उस से ज्यादा कोई मिलावट होती है तो अनाज खरीदा नहीं जाता है । (**व्यवधान**) एफ सी आई तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देती है । आगे तकसीम करना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है । मिलों को वे देती हैं । वे एफ सी आई के गोदामों से ले कर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिये तकसीम करती हैं । अगर मिलों के लेबल पर कोई मिलावट होती है ,. . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : दिल्ली में क्या होता है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : दिल्ली में अगर मिल के लेवल पर मिलावट होती है, अगर माननीय सदस्य उस के बारे में शिकायत करेंगे तो हम देखेंगे । (**व्यवधान**) मिलावट करना तो जुर्म है । अगर स्टेट में किसी लेवल पर मिलावट होती है, तो यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है कि उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे ।

AN HON. MEMBER: What about railways?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : रेलवे में मिलावट नहीं होती है ।

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: The hon. Minister has stated in reply that the quota for flour mills is determined on the basis of demand made by the State Government the Central Pool and the trend of the off-take in the State. Punjab is a wheat-growing area and the staple food of Punjabis is wheat. But wheat is taken away from Punjab and, when it is demanded by the Punjab State Government, it is not made available to them. May I know from the hon. Minister what was the total requirement made out or demanded by the Punjab State Government with regard to wheat and what was the supply made to them during the whole year?

Secondly, as you are aware, the flour mills cannot enter into the market and purchase wheat independently. It is only the FCI which supplies wheat to Punjab. In this connection, I would like to know what is the total requirement of the Punjab State demanded from the Centres and what has been supplied to them last year.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: At present, we are giving about 22 thousand tonnes of wheat to Punjab both for public distribution and the flour mills. As for the public distribution system, we have met the demands from the Punjab Government reasonably in full. But for the mills, we had thought that the demands were on the high side. We calculated the off-take by the mills during the last three years and, on the basis of their utilisation and, keeping in view the capacity of the mills, we have laid down certain guidelines. On that basis, on the basis of their past utilisation, we are allocating wheat to all the States. Punjab is getting its due share. For the public distribution system, it is 5000 tonnes per month and for the mills, it is 17,000 tonnes per month. But Punjab, as you know, is a wheat-growing State and Panjab does not need much of wheat from our godowns because Punjab is supplying wheat to the whole country. Punjab is full of wheat. Therefore, there should be no difficulty in wheat being freely available in Punjab Mandies.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be two-way traffic. Sometimes we give and sometimes we take.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: It is true that they do not permit them to buy wheat in Punjab because whatever wheat is there is taken away....

MR. SPEAKER: I have to go to another question. It is all right.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : क्या क्या यह सही है कि उचित दर की दूकानों पर राशन के लिए दिया जाने वाला गेहूं और मैदा बनाने के लिए मिलों को दिया जाने वाला गेहूं एक ही दर पर दिया जाता है और क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया है कि सस्ते दामों पर मिलो द्वारा लिए गए गेहूं से निर्मित मैदा उन खाद्य पदार्थों के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है जो ज्यादा दामों पर बाजार में बेचे जाते है जैसे मिठाई इत्यादि ? क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि यह मैदा के लिए दिया जाने वाला गेहूं उचित दर की दूकान से राशन के लिए दिए जाने वाले गेहूं में मिला दिया जाय और मैदा के लिए सस्ते गेहूं का दिया जाना बन्द किया जाये?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि अभी सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि मिलों को जो गेहूं दिया जायगा पहली अप्रैल से उस का भाव राशन में मिलने वाले गेहूं की निस्बत 10 रूपया ज्यादा होगा, वह 155 रुपये क्विंटल होगा जब कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के लिए 145 रुपये क्विंटल का भाव होगा ।

Historical Monuments in Jammu and Kashmir

*477. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundred year old monuments of great historical value are languishing in neglect at (i) villages Bupnergarh, Dir Garh and Mahore Garh of Tehsil Samba of Jammu District; (ii) temple of village Beli Tehsil and District Udhampur; (iii) temple of Jullundra Devi in Village Kotli Pain, Tehsil Chenani of District Udhampur; and

(b) whether Government propose to get these monuments inspected and preserved through the Archaeological Survey of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). According to the information available with Government these monuments should be in charge of the State Government and they should take care of these monuments unless it is established that some of these monuments are of national importance—Government is awaiting the report from the local officers.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Sir what are criteria fixed for declaring a particular monument as of national importance? You have said that Government is awaiting the report from the local officers. May I know whether those officers are of Central Government or of State Government?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The ancient and historical monuments which are more than 100 years old and of outstanding archaeological, historical and architectural merit are alone considered for declaration as of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act and the Superintendent, Archaeology, North Eastern Circle, has been deputed to go into the work and when we get his report we will be able to do something about it.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: May I know Whether the Government is aware of the fact that Kashmir Government is destroying many of the ancient monuments particularly of the Dogra period which are more than 100 years old like the Chashma Shahi and Nishet Bagh in Srinagar and also the belief that the State Assembly building which was former palace of the Dogra King (Raja and) some other buildings according to some, have also been set on fire by the agents of the Kashmir Government? What steps are Government of India taking to protect these and similar monuments?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We are not aware of what has been said here.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend, Mr. Namgyal, has drawn attention to the wanton destruction that is taking place of the archaeological heritage in Jammu and Kashmir. Like the other States of India, Jammu and Kashmir is very rich in archaeology—in Ladakh, in the Valley and in Jammu But, over the last four or five years, a number of important historical landmarks have been deliberately destroyed. In the Nishat Garden, you will remember, there was the canopy which was built in Shahjahan's times and it seems that the present Mughals do not like it. Therefore, one day they said, 'You remove the canopy'. That is an outrage. Similarly, the Sher-Garhi palace—which was a monument in itself, I am not saying it because it was my family property, it was not, it had already been given to the State before independence, it was a monument, the papiermache ceilings of that Place were unique,—was burnt down. There is a deliberate policy, we feel, of destroying these ancient monuments, and the Minister says that she is not aware of this. May I respectfully enquire

from the Minister, from the Government, whether they are aware that the Prime Minister knows about this problem, and what steps are Government of India going to take to see that whatever is left in Jammu & Kashmir State is also not destroyed?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: All these monuments are supposed to be under the State...

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is not true, Madam.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): In the light of the question put by Dr. Karan Singh, Government would like to have the information. As far as our information is concerned, neither the Suprintendent of Archaeology has reported this mater to us, nor has the Jammu & Kashmir Government reported anything. (*Interruptions*) Certainly we cannot possibly say whether the Jammu & Kashmir Government was responsible for destruction of any property, of this ancient monument, unless we have authentic reports about it. Certainly we shall have the information; we would like to inquire into the entire thing.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Would you send the Director-General of Archaeology specially to Jammu & Kashmir to survey the position and report to you?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: First of all, we should get a report. We have not received a complaint either. If we get a report and if we find that there is a *prima facie* case, certainly the Director-General can be sent.

District affected by drought

*478. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing the names of districts in Various States affected by drought in the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): A statement showing the names of districts in various States affected by drought during the year 1980-81 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The names of districts in various states affected by drought during the year 1980-81 (*based on the memorandum received from the state Governments*).

Name of State	Pre-Monsoon	Post-Monsoon
1. *Andhra Pradesh*	1. Srikakulam	
	2. Vizianagaram	
	3. Visakhapatnam	
	4. East Godavari	
	5. West Godavari	
	6. Krishna	
	7. Guntur	

Name of State	Pre-Monsoon	Post-Monsoon
	8. Prakasam	1. Prakasam
	9. Nellore	2. Nellore
	10. Kurnool	3. Kurnool
	11. Ananthapur	4. Ananathapur
	12. Cuddapah	5. Cuddapah
	13. Chittoor	6. Chittoor
	14. Rangareddy	7. Rangareddy
	15 Hyderabad	
	16. Nizamabad	8 Nizamabad
	17. Medak	9. Medak
	18 Mahboobnagar	10. Mahboobnagar
	19 Nalgonda	11. Nalgonda
	20 Warrangal	12. Warrangal
	21. Khammam	
	22. Karimnagar	13. Karimnagar
	23. Adilabad	14. Adilabad
2. *Bihar*	1. Hazaribagh	Nil
	2. Dhanbad	..
	3 Giridih	—
	4 Palamau	—
	5. Ranchi	—
	6. Singhbhum	—
	7. Patna	—
	8. Nalanda	—
	9. Gaya	—
	10. Nawadah	—
	11. Bhojpur	—
	12. Rohtas	—
	13. Aurangabad	—
	14. Monghyr	—
	15. Bhagalpur	—
	16. S. Parganas	—

Name of State	Pre-Monsoon	Post-Monsoon
	17. Purnea	—
	18. Katihari	—
	19. Begusarai	—
	20. Darbhanga	—
	21. Samastipur	—
	22. Siwan	—
	23. Saran	—
	24. Vaishali	—
3. *Gujarat*	1. Panchmahals	Nil
	2. Banaskanta	
	3. Sabarkantha	
	4. Kutch	
	5. Ahmedabad	
	6. Baroda	
	7. Mehsana	
	8. Bharuch	
	9. Kaira	
	10. Rajkot	
	11. Surendran	
	12. Bhavnagar	
	13. Jamnagar	
	14. Junagarh	
4. *Himachal Pradesh*		
	1. Bilaspur	Nil
	2. Chamba	
	3. Hamirpur	
	4. Kangra	
	5. Kinnaur	
	6. Kulu	
	7. Mandi	
	8. Simla	
	9. Sirmur 10. Solan 11. Una	

Name of State	Pre-Monsoon	Post-Monsoon
5. *Haryana* . . .	Nil	1. Narnaul
		2. Bhiwani
		3. Hissar
		4. Rohtak
6. *Karnataka* . . .	Nil	1. Bijapur
		2. Kolar
		3. Raichur
		4. Mandya
		5. Mysore
		6. Bangalore
		7. Bidar
		8 Gulbarga
		9. Tumkur
		10. Chitradurga
		11. Balgaum
		12. Dharwad
		13 Bellary
		14. Hassan
		15 Chickmagalur
7. *Madhya Pradesh* (M P) . .		Nil
	1. Raipur	—
	2 Durg	—
	3. Rajnandgaon	—
	4. Bastar	—
	5. Bilaspur	—
	6. Surguja	—
	7. Raigarh	—
	8. Sidhi	—
	9. Shahdol	—
	10. Satna	—
	11. Rewa	—

Name of State	Pre-Monsoon	Post-Monsoon
	12. Jabalpur	—
	13. Mandla	—
	14. Seoni	—
	15. Chhindwara	—
	16. Balaghat	—
	17. Narsinghpur	—
	18. Damoh	—
	19. Panna	—
	20. Tikamgarh	—
	21. Sagar	—
	22. Chhatarpur	—
	23. Rajgarh	—
	24. Raisen	—
	25. Vidisha	—
	26. Bhopal	—
	27. Sehore	—
	28. Betul	—
	29. Hoshangabad	—
	30. Datia	—
	31. Guna	—
	32. Shivpuri	—
	33. Gwalior	—
	34. Bhind	—
	35. Morena	—
	36. Shajapur	—
	37. Mandsour	—
	38. Ratlam	—
	39. Ujjain	—
	40. Dewas	—
	41. Khargone	—
	42. Khandwa	—
	43. Indore	—

Name of State	Pre-Monsoon	Post-Monsoon
	44. Jhabua	—
	45. Dhar	—
8. *Maharashtra* . . .		1. Ahmadnagar
		2. Satara
		3. Sangli
		4. Solapur
		5. Nanded
		6. Aurangabad
		7. Beed
		8 Osmanabad
		9. Parbhani
		10. Dhule
		11. Jalgaon
		12 Nagpur
		13. Akola
		14. Wardha
		15. Amravati
		16 Chandrapur
		17. Buldana
		18 Yavatmal
9. *Orissa*		Nil
	1.Balasore	—
	2. Bolangir	—
	3. Cuttack	—
	4. Dhenkanal	—
	5. Gajam	—
	6. Kalahandi	—
	7. Keonjhar	—
	8. Koraput	—
	9. Mayurbhanj	—
	10. Phulbani	—
	11. Puri	
	12. Sambalpur	—
	13. Sundargarh	—

Name of State	Pre-Monsoon	Post-Ronsoon
10. *Rajasthan* . . .	1. Ajmer	1. Ajmer
	2. Alwar	2. Alwar
	3. Banswara	3. Banswara
	4. Barmer	4. Barmer
	5. Bharatpur	5. Bharatpur
	6. Bhilwara	6. Bhilwara
	7. Bikaner	7. Bikaner
	8. Chittorgarh	8. Chittorgarh
	9. Bundi	9. Bundi
	10. Churu	10. Churu
	11. Dungarpur	11. Dungarpur
	12. Ganganagar	12. Ganganagar
	13. Jaipur	13. Jaipur
	14. Jaisalmer	14. Jaisalmer
	15. Jalore	15. Jalore
	16. Jhalawar	16. Jhalawar
	17. Jhunjhunu	17. Jhunjhunu
	18. Jodhpur	18. Jodhpur
	19. Kota	19. Kota
	20. Nagour	20. Nagour
	21. Pali	21. Pali
	22. Sawai Madhopur	22. Sawai Madhopur
	23. Sikar	23. Sikar
	24. Sirohi	24. Sirohi
	25. Tonk	25. Tonk
	26. Udaipur	26. Udaipur
11. *Uttat Pradesh* . .		Nil
	Merrut Division	
	1. Saharanpur	—
	2. Muzaffarnagar	—
	3. Ghaziabad	—
	4. Merrut	—

Name of State	Pre-Monsoon	Post-Monsoon
	5. Bulandshahr	—
	6. Bijnor	—
	Agra Division	
	7. Aligarh	—
	8. Mathura	—
	9. Agra	—
	10. Mainpuri	—
	11. Etah	
	Rohilkhand Division	
	12. Bareilly	—
	13. Budaun	—
	14. Shahjahanpur	—
	15. Pilibhit	—
	16 Moradabad	—
	17. Rampur	—
	Allahabad Division	
	18. Farrukhabad	—
	19. Etawah	—
	20. Kanpur	—
	21. Fatchpur	—
	22. Allahabad	—
	Jhansi Division	
	23. Banda	—
	24. Hamirpur	—
	25. Jhansi	—
	26. Lalittpur	—
	27. Jalaun	—
	Varanasi Division	
	28. Varanasi	—
	29. Mirzapur	—
	30. Jaunpur	—

Name of State	Pre-Monsoon	Post-Monsoon
UTTAR PRADESH (CONTD.)		
	31. Ghazipur	—
	32. Ballie	—
	Gorakhpur Division	
	33. Gorakhpur	—
	34. Basti	—
	35. Azamgarh	—
	36 Deoria	—
	Kumaon Division	
	37 Nainital	—
	38 Almora	—
	39. Pithoragarh	—
	Garhwal Division	
	40. Chamoli	—
	41. Uttarkashi	—
	42. Garhwal	—
	43. Tehri Garhwal	—
	44. Dehradun	—
	Lucknow Division	
	45. Lucknow	—
	46. Unnao	—
	47 Rae Bareli	—
	48. Sitapur	—
	49 Hardoi	—
	50 Kheri	—
	Faizabad Division	
	51 Faizabad	—
	52. Gonda	—
	53. Bahraich	—
	54. Sultanpur	—
	55. Pratapgarh	—
	56. Bara Banki	—

Name of State	Pre-Monsoon	Post-Monsoon
12 *Tamil Nadu**	Nil	1. Madurai
		2. Thanja
		3. Ramanathapuram
		4. Tiruchirapalli
		5 South Arcot
		6. Chengalpattu
		7. North Arcot
		8 Periyar
		9 Salem
		10. Dharmapuri
		11. Pudukkottai

*Based on Telex Message.

SHRI R. K. MALGI: In the year 1980-81, in the whole country, as many as 210 districts were pre-monsoon drought-affected while as many as 120 districts were post-monsoon drought-affected. May I know from the hon. Minister which State Governments have sought the Central assistance and to what extent? Please give the details of Central assistance given, both in cash and in kind, to those States during this year and what is likely to be given soon.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): The hon Member wanted to know only the names of the districts. Now, he wants me to give the details about the assistance.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI R K. MHALGI: It arises out of this, Sir. Otherwise, what is the use of asking only for names?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is the question. He only wanted to know the names.

MR. SPEAKER: If you had asked for any more information, he would have provided.

MR. SPEAKER: He should have explained it .Mr. Mhalgi -please put your second question. If I had known this, I would not have allowed this question and I would have allowed it as unstarred Then it will be too long for starred question.

SHRI R. K MHALGI. From the list given, the House can know the magnitude of the drought situation in the country during 1980-81. May I know whether there are any extensive proposals under consideration of the Government to eradicate once for all such drought,... *(Interruptions)* Hear my qualified clause. Is there any extensive proposal under consideration of the Government to eradicate once for all such drought and scarcity conditions which have always existed in certain districts or in some parts of some districts? If so, I want to know the details of such proposals including the financial implications thereof.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This is too big a question.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: No, No.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: He wants to know all our plans about irrigation...

MR. SPEAKER: You send him the reply.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I will send him a reply if he wants any specific information.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने वक्तव्य में जिलों के नाम दिए है, मैं बिहार के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूं 24 जिलों के नाम है, कुल 32 जिले बिहार मे है, 24 जिले मानसून मे पहले सुखा पीड़ित थे और इसमें एक जिले का नाम...

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : शास्त्री जी बिहार में 33 जिले है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अब मेरी जो जानकारी है, मुझे बोलने दीजिए, आप 33 जोड़िएगा। अध्यक्ष जी, इसमें अंग्रेजी में लिखा है "एस परगना" और हिन्दी मे दक्षिण परगना, मै कहना चाहता हूं कि इस नाम का वहां कोई जिला नही है । इस "एस" के मायने ट्रांसलेटर ने साउथ लिया है, जबकि संथाल परगना है और साउथ परगना यानि दक्षिण परगना वहां नहीं है ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता : वह बंगाल मे है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ठीक करवा दें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय बिहार के है, उनको जानना चाहिए था कि दक्षिण परगना कोई जिला नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात पर जुर्माना कर देते है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो जिले सूखा पीड़ित है, वे आगे पीड़ित न रहे इस बारे में आपने कोई योजना बनाई है अगर बनाई है तो मेहरबानी करके बता दीजिए कि वह क्या है ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, अंग्रेजी में तो मेरे पास एस परगाना लिखा हुआ है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह संस्थान परगना है और हिन्दी का मतलब शास्त्री जो निकाल लें, ये शास्त्री हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी हिन्दी में लिखा हुआ है दक्षिण परगना।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अशुद्धि ठीक करवा देंगे । इसको "अस्पष्ट" कर देंगे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह अस्पष्ट बोले है । मेरे सवाल का जवाब तो दीजिए ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, जितनी जगहें अकाल से बार-बार पीड़ित होती हैं, उनके लिए हमारी मुस्तकिल राहत पहुंचाने के लिए तो योजनायें है । उनमें सबसे बड़ी बात तो सिंचाई की होती है, सिंचाई के साधन अगर पूरे हो जायें तो यह अकाल से मुसीबत काफी हद तक दूर हो जाएगी जो कि हर साल होती है। बाकी जो अकाल से ज्यादा तकलीफ होती है, उसमें पीने के पानी की होती है । हजारों गांव हर स्टेट के अन्दर जहां अकाल पड़ता है, वे अमुमन ऐसे है, जहां पीने के पानी की सुविधायें नहीं होती है । उसके लिए हमने सन् 1979 में जब अकाल पड़ा और उसके बाद बहुत सी जगहों पर दूसरे साल में भी चल रहा

है, वहां इस बात की ज्यादा कोशिश की गई है कि जिस गांव में पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है वहां पर कुवें खुदवाकर या पहले के कुवों को गहरा करवा कर, बोरिंग करवाकर, यह बन्दोबस्त किया जाए कि जहां अकाल पड़े वहां पीने का पानी तो जरूर लोगों को मिले । उस के लिये बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में रिग्ज मुहिया की है और हर स्टेट को दी है। इस समय भी जहां-जहां अकाल पड़ा हुआ है या सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, वहां से पूछताछ कर के रिग्ज पहुंचा रहे है, डी० जी० एस० एण्ड डी० के जरिये सप्लाई हो रही है । हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हर तहसील और ताल्लुका लेबिल पर अनाज का भण्डार बने ताकि कभी सूखा पड़ जाय तो अनाज की किल्लत महसूस न हो और लोगों को ठीक तरह से राहत पहुंचती रहे । इस के लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 12 प्वाइन्टस का प्रोग्राम दिया था जो तमाम स्टेट्स को भी भेजा गया था, जिस के मुताबिक काम करने से यदि किसी समय सूखा पड़ जाय या फ्लड आ जाय या किसी तरह की दूसरी नागहानी मुसीबत आ जाती है तो लोगों को कम तकलीफ होगी, मवेशियों के लिये चारे का बन्दोबस्त, इन्सानों के लिये खाने का बन्दोबस्त और पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम हो सकता है । खेती मे सिंचाई का पूरा बन्दोबस्त हो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं ताकि लोगों को अकाल की स्थिति में तकलीफ न हो ।

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : मै जानना चाहता हूं कि सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करने के लिये मापदण्ड क्या है ? महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ में 8 जिले है और सभी लोगों को जानकारी है कि पूरा विदर्भ सूखा-ग्रस्त है लेकिन विदर्भ के 7 जिलों को सूखाग्रस्त घोषित किया गया है, भण्डारा जिले को छोड़ दिया गया है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं भण्डारा के साथ यह अन्याय क्यों किया गया है ?

भण्डारा के दोनों एम० पीज ने भी आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर से इस सम्बंध में निवेदन किया है कि भण्डारा को भी सूखाग्रस्त घोषित किया जाय । इस समय वहां इरिगेशन की कोई सहूलियत नहीं है, पीने के पानी की कोई सहूलियत नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भण्डारा से वाकई भण्डारा करवायेंगे क्या ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, जो इन्फर्मेशन मैंने दी है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से आई हुई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर है। अगर कोई जिला रह गया है तो हम राज्य सरकार से पूछताछ करेंगे और अगर इस जिले...

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : आपका मापदण्ड क्या है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जहां फसल खराब हो जाय, सूखा पड़ जाय और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह देखे कि उस जगह राहत पहुचाने की जरूरत है तो हर स्टेट की डिस्पोजल पर एक मार्जिन-मनी होती है जिस को 7वें फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने मुकर्रिर किया था । कही पर 2 करोड़ रुपये है, कहीं 8 करोड है, कहीं 10 करोड़ है, स्टेट की आबादी के हिसाब से जहां आमतौर पर फैमीन कण्डीशन होती रहती है उन के लिये मुकर्रिर किया गया था। हर साल 1 अप्रैल को बजट पास होने के बाद यह रकम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मिल जाती है ताकि जरूरत पड़ने पर भारत सरकार से पूछे बगैर राज्य सरकारें वे राहत काम अपने आप कर सकें । इस के अलावा अगर ज्यादा तकलीफ होती है तो भारत सरकार उन को मजीद मदद देती है । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद सेन्ट्रल टीम भेजी जाती है जो

इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाती है कि सूखे से कितनी तकलीफ हुई है । उस के आधार पर हाई लेबल कमेटी के पास सिफारिश की जाती है और उस के बाद ज्यादा रकम और मदद दी जाती है ।

Drip Irrigation Technology

*479. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have developed Drip Irrigation Technology in the country;

(b) whether it has been introduced in farmers' fields;

(c) the cost of the scheme per acre; and

(d) the crops for which it is useful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. The drip system of irrigation has been installed on farmers' fields for demonstration in the Operational Research Programme Area of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has also demonstrated the usefulness of the drip irrigation system.

(c) The cost of installation (without pumpset) ranges between Rs. 15,000—18,000 per hectare for vegetable crops:

—For sugarcane crop the cost of installation is about Rs. 6000—8000 per hectare.

—For Banana, grapes and pappaya the cost of installation is about Rs. 4000—5000 per hectare.

—The preliminary investigations suggest that the investment cost may be recouped within one to five years depending upon the crop.

(d) This system has founded to be useful for crops like tomato, cauliflower, brinjal, bhindi, capsicum, cabbage, turnip, long-gourd (loki), round-gourd (tinda), ridge-gourd (tori), water-melon, musk-melon(Kharbuj), Potato and also maize under dry regions where water is scarce and often of poor quality.

—Trials are also underway with favourable indications with date-palm, ber and cotton as test crops, using saline water for irrigation

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, I would like to know whether it is used in vineyards, orchards, orange gardens and apple gardens?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया है इस के लिये जोधपुर के रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट में और तामिलनाडु एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी में तजुर्बे किये जा रहे है । अभी तक जो तजुर्बे हुए हे वे ज्यादातर सब्जी की फसलों पर हुए है, अब हम इन तजुर्बों को दूसरी फसलों पर भी कर रहे हैं । इस मे सन्देह नहीं है कि यह तरीका बहुत ही लाभदायक है और इस में पानी की बहुत बचत होती है । हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को इस की जानकारी दे कि थोडा सा ज्यादा रुपया खर्च कर के अगर खेती में ड्रिप-इरिगेशन सिस्टम लगा दिया जाय तो 2 साल से 5 साल के अन्दर वह सारा रुपया वसूल हो जाता है।

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: May I know whether any subsidy is going to be given if Drip Irrigation is taken up by the farmers:

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : उस के लिए विचार कर रहे है । हम चाहते है कि हम इस लायक हो जाए कि सारा ब्यौरा किसानों को दे सके कि आइन्दा किस हिसाब से उन को सब्सीडी दी जाए । बाकी जितने और छोटे फारमर्स के लिए, मार्जीनल फारमर्स के लिए सुविधाएं है, सब्सीडी है, वे सब तो इस में भी मिल सकती है ।

Collection of Development Charges from Plot Holders in Trans Yamuna Colony

481. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA collected development charges from vacant plot holders in trans-Yamuna colonies but did not allow the plot holders to put up structures on them;

(b) whether a decision has been taken that all vacant plots will be acquired and only unauthorised structures put up before 30th June, 1977 are eligible for regularisation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) is this not discriminatory against those who waited for approval for more than a decade to put up structures; and

(e) what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) The DDA has reported that development charges were deposited by some plot holders in trans-Yamuna colonies in response to its Notice published in 1978. In accordance with the policy for regularisation of unauthorised colonies, residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30-6-1977 and 16-2-77, respectively, are to be regularised after fitting them in a lay-out plan, keeping clear space for roads and other community facilities The question of giving permission for construction would arise after the regularisation plans of these unauthorised colonies are finalised. There are no specific instructions that all vacant plots will be acquired. However, the vacant plots in the unauthorised colonies which would be required for provision of community facilities such as schools, parks, shopping centres, etc. etc. may be acquired.

(d) No, Sir, as there has to be an end to the unauthorised construction.

(e) Does not arise.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि प्रकाशित नोटिस के अनुसार यमुना पार की कालोनियों के कुछ प्लाट धारकों ने विकास प्रभार जमा किया था । जब उन्हें प्लाट नहीं देना है, तो आप ने विकास प्रभार क्यों लिया ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : यमुना पार की जो अनऑथेराइज्ड कालोनियां हैं, उन को रेगूलेराइज्ज करने के लिए सम्मानित सदस्य को जानकारी होगी कि सन 1977 में ऐसा निर्णय हुआ था कि 16-2-1977 और 30-6-1977 तक, जो अनऑथेराइज्ड कोलानीज होंगी, कमर्शियल और रेजोडेंशियल डेट्स मैंने अलग अलग इन के लिए बताई हैं, उन को रेगूलेराइज करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने कुछ गाइडलाइन्स दी थी, और उन के मुताबिक जो ले-आऊट प्लान्स मे फिट इन होंगी, तो उन को रेगूलेराइज कर दिया जाएगा । यह एक एस्पेक्ट हुआ । यह ठीक बात है कि डी० डी० ए० ने एक नोटिस 1978 में पब्लिश किया था और उसी के मुताबिक 5 रुपये पर स्क्वेयर मीटर डेवलपमेंट चार्जेज के रूप में लिया गया था । यह बात ठीक है । बात यह है कि डेवलपमेंट चार्जेज जो लिये जाते है, वे सिर्फ 5 रुपये ही नहीं है । पूरे डेवलपमेंट चार्जेज जब आप देखेंगे तो वे करीब 42, 43 रुपये प्रति स्क्वेयर मीटर पडते है । 5 रूपये प्रति स्क्वेयर मीटर तो इसलिए लिये गये कि सर्वे का काम करा लें, जो वेकेन्ट प्लाट्स हैं और वेकेन्ट प्लाटों को इसलिए डिस्पोज आफ नहीं किया जाता है कि जब कालोनी रेगूलेराइज हो, चाहे वह ट्रान्स यमुना एरिया में

हो या कहीं भी हो, वहां पर बेसिक एमीनीटीज नहीं हैं, कम्युनिटी हाल, शोपिंग सेन्टर नहीं हैं, तो पहले प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, उस वैकेन्ट लैंड को ले कर, कम्युनिटी सेन्टर के लिए, स्कूल के लिए और इन सब बातों के लिए और उस के बाद जो शेष बचे, तो उन को दूसरे लोगों को किया जाता है । 5 रुपये प्रति स्क्वेयर मीटर तो कुछ लोगों से वेकेन्ट प्लाटों के सर्वे के लिए लिया गया था, जिसके बारे में आप ने प्रश्न पूछा है ।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने 1978 वालों से भी विकास शुल्क लिया जबकि ये 3-6-77 तक के प्लाट वालों को अनुमति दे रहे हैं । जिन लोगों ने 1978 में आपके पास पैसा जमा कराया और आपने उनसे विकास शुल्क लिया तो वह आपने क्यों लिया जबकि आप 1977 तक के लोगों को ही अनमति दे रहे हैं । यह आपने 1978 वालों से क्यों लिया ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मान्यवर, सम्मानीय सदस्य को अभी मैंने बताने की कोशिश की थी लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि वे उसको ठीक तरह से समझे नहीं । एक अनअथोराइज्ड कोलोनी को अथोराइज्ड करने की बात है और दूसरी वेकेंट प्लाट में सर्वे कराने के लिए शुल्क लेने की बात है जिसके बारे में मैंने अभी बताया और जिसकी कि मैं अभी चर्चा कर रहा हूं । 1978 में जो शुल्क लिया गया वह प्लाट जो खाली जमीन थी, उसके लिए सर्वे कराने के लिए शुल्क लिया गया । इन दोनों में फर्क है, इन दोनो में कोई मेल नहीं खाता । अगर आप इनसे भी 1977 वाली बात चाहते हैं तो पूरी दिल्ली में 612 अनअथोराइज्ड कालोनीज हैं जिनको कि मास्टर प्लान में सुधार कर के ही रेगुलराइज किया जा सकता है । मैंने बताया है कि इनसे सर्वे कराने के लिए शुल्क लिया गया, यह शुल्क अनअथोराइज्ड कालोनीज को अथोराइज्ड करने या रेगुलाराइज करने के लिए नहीं लिया गया । यह नोटिफिकेशन आपके ही राज में 1978 में हुआ था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि जमनापार के कुछ इलाके 1977 और उससे पहले के बने हुए थे लेकिन उनमें हाल ही में दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट अथारिटी की तरफ से मकान तोड़े गये है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस मामले की जांच की है ? क्या वह दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट अथारिटी को निर्देश देंगे कि जब तक सारे मामले पर विचार कर कोई अन्तिम फैसला नही कर लिया जाता तब तक किसी को उजाड़ा न जाये ? अगर सरकार बसा नहीं सकती है तो उजाड़ना क्यों चाहती है ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : वाजपेयी जी का पूरक प्रश्न इस से नही उठता है । वे इसके लिए अगर अलग से प्रश्न करें तो मैं उत्तर दूगा । वैसे जैसा कि मैंने इस सदन मे भी कहा है कि सरकार इस तरह के सवालों पर मानवीय दृष्टिकोण रख कर चलती है और हमेशा ही मानवीय दृष्टिकोण रखा जायेगा ।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, there are certain colonies in Delhi which have been approved by the Corporation as well as the DDA. But recently the Corporation has taken over some of the colonies in my Constituency particularly and the DDA has authorised them. What has happened is that some of the people who have gone to get the Housing lands approved have been told to get a sale letter from the original allottee. That means the people bought this

land 20 years ago and now when they submitted plans with their own registered deed, the Government is asking them to produce the letter from the original person who was owner 20 years ago. And the original owners are asking Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per square yard to give a letter of clearance. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a particular new rule has come up or is it something fictitiously made by the authorities so that they can make some money from these poor people?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Sir, I need a separate Notice for this Supplementary, because the main question is about Trans-Yamuna area, but not the whole of Delhi.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: But, it is about unauthorised colony, which has been approved by you. It is a very important question, Sir. I would like an answer to my question.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: How can I reply? He is asking a particular question about his Constituency.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask this question through a separate Notice.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से बड़े अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह बतायेंगे कि यह सर्वे की बात कितने अर्से तक चलती रहेगी और इन कालोनीज को रेगुलराइज करने में कितना समय लगेगा ? खाली सर्वे की बात कर के या रेगुलाइज की बात कर के लोगों को डी० डी० ए० के अफसरों के रहमो-करम पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है । हमेशा इनके गले पर तलवार लटकती रहती है । अत: माननीय मंत्री जी पूरी तरह से बतायें कि यह काम कालोनीज को रैगुलराइज करने का कब तक समाप्त होगा ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष है ।

हाल ही में लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर, जो डी० डी० ए० के चेयरमैन भी होते है, उनकी अध्यक्षता में एक बैठक हुई है । 112 में से 53 कालोनीज के ड्राफ्ट प्लान तैयार हुए है । यही लेटेस्ट सूचना आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को देना चाहता हूं ।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया कि यह कार्य कब तक समाप्त होगा !

Electronic Exchange at Rajouri Gardens, New Delhi

*482. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronic exchange now in operation in Rajouri Gardens, New Delhi has come upto the expectation of the planners at the Telecommunication Research Centre;

(b) the experience gained as a result of the working of this exchange vis-a-vis others in operation;

(c) whether experience has encouraged Government to introduce more such exchanges in the country; and

(d) if so, how many such exchanges will be located in Orissa during the Sixth Plan Period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, to a large extent, as seen from the results of tests and trials so far.

(b) Experience gained so far confirms that difficulty of incorporation of electronic exchanges into our network will not be insurmountable; also that extra subscriber's facilities can be provided more easily than in electro-mechanical system.

(c) Experience has encouraged the Government to go ahead with steps to introduce electronic exchanges in the country.

(d) Detailed allocations of electronic exchanges for various places in the country will be prepared after availability of such equipment in adequate quantities becomes clear.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: From the answers of parts (b) and (d) of my question, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the production capacity in the country inclusive of Bangalore, Rae Bareli and Palghat units comes to 2.5 lakh lines per annum when the present demand is more than 5 lakh lines per annum. There is a waiting list of about 7.5 lakhs which will go up to 12 lakhs by 1990. I would like to know how the Government proposes to narrow down this gap, whether by massive imports or by setting up of factories at Budni and Bubaneswar in the near future.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, this question does not have much to do. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He will not allow that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, it is a fact that it has been repeatedly stated that the main problem of telecommunication system is the mounting demand for connections on the one side and in capacity to meet the demand on the other. There is quite a lot of widening gap. This has been repeatedly stated. The waiting list position is not 7 lakhs and it is below 4 lakhs. But it is mounting up. We propose to give connections to about 14 lakh people before 1985 and still the waiting list would show about 7.5 lakhs at that time Therefore, the demand is increasing and our installed capacity is not even 2 lakhs It is below 2 lakhs after all these taken together. We propose to approach this problem by two methods. One is by arranging for massive imports to the extent possible. But there are certain constraints that even if we import in a massive way, the installation will create some problem.

श्री मलिक लाल बसाड़ो : इनके जवाब से कोई फा.दा नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, he is out of order. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not in the company of the telephone.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Therefore, we are arranging the imports in a very massive way to the extent of about 2 lakhs. Even for the introduction of electronic exchanges we are arranging for import and the process has already started. On the one hand the production capacity is being built up and on the other there will be an additional production capacity of 2 lakh lines of cross-bar which will go into production in Rae Bareli and the production will start by 1983 as per our Plan. Another two electronic switching equipment manufacturing schemes have been accepted with a production capacity of one million lines per year. These together will take care of our needs. But that will take a few years. We hope that the electronic production will start in the year 1984-85. The crossbar production will start within a period of two years time. But in the meanwhile, the only method is to arrange for massive import which we are trying to do to meet the demands which are mounting.

As regards Bhubneswar, it is one of the cities, whose requirements will also be taken into considerations along with others.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Job-oriented course for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

*475. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether job-oriented courses for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are being contemplated in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what allocation has been made in this regard and the details of vocational training to be imparted to them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) It is presumed the Hon'ble Member is referring to the need to make formal education relevant and job-oriented. In this context the Government has formulated the school curriculum so as to provide for socially useful productive work right up to class X and thereafter provide for vocational stream in classes XI and XII. This however is for all school children including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(b) The allocation for these programmes are made in the State Plans which have been recently finalised but programme-wise details are to be worked out by State Governments.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में एम० फिल० पाठ्यक्रम का समाप्त किया जाना

*476. श्री केशोराव पारधी :
श्री तारिक अनवर :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विभिन्न विभागों में एम० फिल० पाठ्यक्रमों को समाप्त किये जाने के बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है;

(ख) उन विभागों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें पी० एच० डी० करने के लिए एम० फिल० होने की कोई शर्त नहीं है; और

(ग) एम० फिल० की शर्त समाप्त करने के बाद पी० एच० डी० में प्रवेश के लिए क्या न्यूनतम अर्हताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) संबंधित विभागों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं ।

चिकित्सा विज्ञान संकाय

1. एनेटोमी, फिजिओलाजी तथा बायोकेमिस्ट्री विभाग

2. फारमाकोलाजी, पैथोलाजी, माइक्रोबायोलाजी तथा फोरेनसिक मेडिसिन विभाग

3. मेडिसन, प्रिवेंटिव तथा लोश्यल मेडिसिन पीडियेट्रिक्स तथा साइकाइल विभाग

4. सर्जरी, ओटलोरिंगोलाजी, ओपथालमोलाजो, ओरथोपीडइक्स तथा ऐनिस्थीजिओलाजी विभाग

5. डिपार्टमेंट आफ ओवस्टेटिक्स तथा माइनिकोलाजी, रेडिओलाजीस, मेटोलाजी तथा विनिरओलाजी विभाग

6. आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा विभाग

7. यूनानी चिकित्सा विभाग

प्रौद्योगिकी संकाय

1. इलैक्ट्रिकल इजीनियरी विभाग

2. मैकेनिकल इजीनियरी विभाग

3. सिविल इंजीनियरी विभाग

4. स्थापत्य तथा योजना विभाग

विधि संकाय

1. विधि विभाग

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा पंजीकृत समितियों से सामान की खरीद

*480. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा ग्रामीण उद्योग की वस्तुएं बनाने वाले संगठनों को खादी संगठनों की तरह मान्यता न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या आयोग ने यह नियम बना लिया है कि सामान केवल उन्हीं संगठनों और सोसाइटियों से खरीदा जाये जो किसी न किसी रूप में इससे सम्बन्धित है अथवा सीधे माल के उत्पादनकर्त्ताओं या चेरिटेबल सोसाइटियों से खरीदा जाए ताकि प्राइवेट बिचौलियों द्वारा कमाये जाने वाले कमीशन को रोका जा सके और इस कार्य के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को और अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) और (ख). खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ग्रामीण उद्योग की वस्तुएं बनाने वाली संस्थाओं तथा सहकारी सोसाइटियों को मान्यता प्रदान करता है।

आयोग इन मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थाओं तथा सहकारी सोसाइटियों से ग्रामीण उद्योग की वस्तुएं खरीदता है। तथापि, हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुएं जो ग्रामीण उद्योग तथा खादी की वस्तुओं की पूरक हैं, अन्य संभाव्य स्रोतों से खरीदी जाती हैं क्योंकि इन्हें खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग क्षेत्र में तैयार नहीं किया जाता है।

Re-Employment of retired persons

*483.SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many retired persons have been re-employed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department during 1980; and

(b) the reasons for re-employing these people even after retirement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). Two officials were given re-employment in 1980 viz. S/Shri P. P. John, Junior Engineer and S. L. Rajan. Shri John while working was fully conversant with maritime communications and efficient working of Cochin Radio. Since large scale expansion of coastal Wireless Services, as well as augmentation of Island services to Lakshadeep were in progress and no other official experienced in that job was available, Shri John was re-employed in public interest with effect from 7-4-80 for a period of one year by which time another official is expected to be trained. Shri S. L. Rajan an official of the Indian Postal Service who was working as Secretary, P&T Board and retired on superannuation on 31-1-80 was re-employed in public interest as Secretary, P&T Board for a period of two months from 1-2-80 to 31-3.80.

Supply of levy sugar to Orissa

*484. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Centre to supply levy sugar to Orissa by rakes from Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the Centre's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Orissa being deficit in sugar, the Food Corporation of India is required to move substantial quantities of levy sugar from factories in Maharashtra. Occasionally requests have been received from the Orissa Government for supply of levy sugar to the State by rakes.

(b) Due to operational constraints, it is not possible to move all the allotted sugar from Maharashtra to Orissa by rakes. However, taking into account the quantities involved for movement and the dispersal of the destination points through-out the States, movement is arranged by rakes to the extent possible besides despatches by piecemeal wagons.

Setting up of Microwave Channel in Gujarat State

*485. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up microwave channels in Gujarat State after launching of the Indian Satellite "INSAT";

(b) if so, whether it would result in the improvement of tele-communication facilities in the State; and

(c) whether micro-wave channel would replace the manually operated Telephone Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Central Schools in Delhi

*486. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of Central Schools in Delhi and what is the strength of each of them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the seats in those schools are exclusively reserved for the children of employees having transferable jobs;

(c) whether in the absence of admission in those schools the children of the employees working permanently in Delhi have to go to Corporation schools or expensive public schools;

(d) whether in order to give equal opportunities to all the Central Government employees in respect of providing education to their children in Central Schools, Government propose to open sufficient new Central Schools in Delhi so that children of most of the Central Government employees employed in Delhi can have education from those schools; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) There are thirteen Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in Delhi. The total students enrolment in these Vidyalayas, as on 12-3-1981, is given below:

Name of the Vidyalaya	Student enrolment
1	2
(i) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Andrews Ganj	2,109
(ii) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Delhi Cantt	3,326
(iii) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market	1,395
(iv) Kendriya Vidyalaya, IIT, Hauz Khas	2,735
(v) Kendriya Vidyalaya, INA Colony	1,025
(vi) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri	1,681

1	2
(vii) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jharoda Kalan	758
(viii) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Lawrence Road	828
(ix) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Masjid Moth	850
(x) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector II, R K Puram	1,826
(xi) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector VIII, R K Puram	1,737
(xii) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Tagore Garden	2,004
(xiii) Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri	188

(b) to(e). Although the Kendriya Vidyalayas are not exclusively reserved for children of transferable Central Government employees, such children are accorded top priority in the matter of admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas.

The scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas is intended for imparting uninterrupted education to children of Central Government employees liable to frequent transfers from one language-area to another. The Vidyalayas provide uninterrupted education by following common syallabi and common media of instruction. The scheme, in other words, is not primarily intended for the benefit of non-transferable employees, who avail of facilities provided by the other schools set up by State Governments, Union Territories and private organisations.

Reduction in telephone operators and office Assistance in Kerala

*487. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the number of telephone operators and office Assistants has been reduced in Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of operators and office Assistants reduced;

(c) the reasons for reducing the staff; and

(d) how many sanctioned posts are still lying vacant and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir, only the telephone operators.

(b) Telephone Operators — 139
Office Assistants —Nil

(c) As a result of decrease in traffic due to introduction of direct dialling and automatisation of mannual Exchanges.

(d) Telephone Operators — 55
Office Assistants —72

Recruitment against these vacancies has been completed but the candidates are under training and in some cases candidates are awaiting training.

News item 'Deadly Toxin in Scented Supari'

*488. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in all the newspapers in New Delhi dated the 17th and 18th December, 1980 entitled "Deadly toxin in scented supari';

(b) whether Government has studied the report of the food technologists and scientists of the Tamil Nadu

Agricultural University indicating the danger of mycotoxin poisons in various food products; and

(c) what precautionary steps Government have planned for protection of the public?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The newspaper report indicates that the survey was sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology. However, the Department of Science and Technology has informed that the information on this Question is not available with that Department.

Further information is being collected from the Agricultural University, Tamil Nadu and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Underground parking in Connaught Circus, New Delhi

*489. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for underground parking in Connaught Circus, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the site where it will be constructed total expenditure involved and tentative time for its completion and total parking capacity?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that they are considering such a proposal.

(b) The underground parking is proposed to be provided by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in Connaught Circus area opposite to Regal Theatre, in between Radial Road Nos. 1 & 2. The cost of the project, having a parking capacity of about 1000 cars, is reported to be about Rs. 4.00 crores, and it is expected to be completed by October, 1982.

Use of Public Transport for Transportation of Postal Articles in Amalapuram Divisional Area

*490. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no motor vans have been provided for the transport of postal articles in the Amalapuram Divisional area of Post Offices in East Godavary District, Andhra Pradesh but only public transport vehicles are used for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) No Departmental Mail Motor vans have been provided for the transport of postal articles in Amalapuram Divisional area of Post Offices in East Godavary District, Andhra Pradesh. The mails are conveyed within the town of Amalapuram and the entire Divisional area by Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation buses.

(b) For introduction of Departmental Mail Motor Service in a particular area and on a particular route, not only the cost consideration is kept in view but a sufficient load of mails justifying a full vehicle is also required for the conveyance of mails from one Station to another and in town. These conditions are not fulfilled in so far as the Amalapuram town and Divisional area are concerned.

Agreement with U. S. Government in Respect of Rights and Obligations of Care Inc.

*491. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have entered into any agreement or agreements with the U. S. Government in respect of the rights and obligations of voluntary agencies such as CARE INC, and their activities or operations in India and concerning costs and/or liabilities wherever incurred by such agencies; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). CARE functions under the Indo-CARE Agreement of 1950 and other voluntary agencies from United States of America operate under the Indo-US Agreement of 1968. A list of provisions is concluded every year by the State Governments with CARE detailing total food assistance available to the State Governments and the administrative charges payable on it.

Fake D.D.A. Office in Trans-Yamuna Locality in Delhi

*492. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that functioning of a fake DDA office in the trans-Yamuna locality in Delhi has come to light recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating their modus-operandi and the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to warn the genral public about the functioning of such office(s)?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Commissioner of Police, Delhi has reported that in this connection, a case under Section 420 IPC has been registered at Police Station Kalyan Puri, Delhi which is being investigated by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police. They have further reported that one of the accused persons who used to supply the labourers for construction work has since been arrested and a thorough probe is being made and the investigation of this case is in progress.

World Bank Assistance for Setting Up Production Facilities for Telecommunications Equipment

*493. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:

SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has expressed its willingness to lend money for setting up production facilities for telecommunications equipment; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the loan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A credit has been negotiated with the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank but formal agreements are yet to be signed. The credit as negotiated will be free of interest but a service charge of 3/4 of 1 per cent per annum on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time is to be paid. The principal amount of the credit is to be repaid in 50 years with an initial period of grace of 10 years in semi-annual instalments commencing from 15th May, 1991, and ending 15th November, 2030. The borrower of the credit will be the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of

Economic Affairs) and the beneficiaries will be the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., the Hindustan Cables Ltd., the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., and the Posts & Telegraphs Department for the P & T's Projects. Additional production facilities to be financed from the credit will be the Palghat Factory of the Indian Telephone Indutsries Ltd., The new Cable Factory of the Hindustan Cables Ltd., at Hyderabad and the new Electronic Teleprinter Factory of the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. at Hosur.

Development of Acquired Land by D. D. A.

*494 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land frozen during the last 20 years developed so far and that which is under development;

(b) what are the DDA's plans for planned development of the city;

(c) the average price at which land was acquired and later sold for housing and commercial purposes; and

(d) the total profits made out by the DDA by the sale of land so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Members of the Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House Building Society

4543. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only the persons uprooted from Dera Ismail Khan (NWFP) are entitled for allotment of plots under bye-laws of the Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House Building Society;

(b) whether plots have been allotted and got registered in the name of other than those displaced from Dera Ismail Khan (Non-Derawalas);

(c) if so, what is their number and their date of registration;

(d) whether certain complaints were filed by the share-holders in the Registrar's office; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by the Registrar on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) According to the registered bye-laws of the society, a person is eligible for membership of the society provided 'he is a bona fide resident of the Union Territory of Delhi and is a duly registered displaced person from District Dera Ismail Khan—now in Pakistan, before the prescribed date'.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the Society, no such allotments have been made.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has instituted an enquiry under Section 55 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972.

प्रबन्धक, खादी भवन के टेलीफोन बिल

4544. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धक के कार्यालय और आवासीय टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध में 1980 में टेलीफोन बिल कितनी धनराशि का था; और

(ख) क्या टेलीफोनों पर होने वाले खर्च को कम करने के लिए समुचित निदेश जारी करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम): (क) खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रबंधक के कार्यालय में दो टेलीफोन तथा आवास पर एक टेलीफोन लगाया गया है। उनके कार्यालय में लगाए गए टेलीफोनों में से एक टेलीफोन के दो एक्सटेंशन है—एक लेखा विभाग में तथा दूसरा बिक्री विभाग में है। जनवरी, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 तक इन टेलीफोनों के बारे में निम्नलिखित धनराशि के बिल प्राप्त हुए थे :—

टेलीफोन की श्रेणी	धनराशि (रुपये में)
कार्यालय	30,234·85
आवासीय	5,203·25

(ख) सरकार प्रशासनिक व्यय में किफायत, जिसमें टेलीफोनों के प्रयोग में किफायत भी शामिल है, करने के लिए सभी सम्बन्धितों को समय समय पर निर्देश जारी करती रही है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने भी इसी प्रकार के निर्देश जारी किए है।

Sugar Quota to Fair Price Shops

4545. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand that the disparities in the quota of sugar given to the fair price shops in rural and urban areas should be removed; and

(b) if so what steps are taken to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). In most of the States/Union Territories there is no disparity in the distribution of levy sugar in the rural and urban areas. As per reports received, even in the few States where the scales of distribution are not uniform, there has been no demand for removal of such disparities except in Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya. The distribution of levy sugar in each State is decided by the respective State Governments considering the local circumstances.

TA/DA to Mail Overseers and Cash Overseers Cadres

4546. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any cadre which is precluded from drawing normal TA/DA when they proceed on duty outside the prescribed Headquarters beyond 8 kilometres;

(b) the reasons why the Mail Overseers and Cash Overseers of the Postal Department have been singled out in the matter of payment of TA/DA according to normal rules; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). The Mail/Cash Overseers of the P&T Department have a fixed jurisdiction. Since they are required to tour intensively within their fixed jurisdiction they are entitled to reimbursement of the actual expenses incurred by them in connection with the journey performed by them within their beat. Besides the reimbursement of the actual expenditure, they are entitled to the Night Halt Allowance @ Rs. 4·50 per night halt in the outstation. But, if permitted to go outside their beat/jurisdiction, they are entitled to the grant of the normal travelling allowance. They are not covered by the normal TA/DA rules because of the special features of their working. The 2nd and the 3rd Pay Commissions did not favour payment of TA/DA under

normal rules for the staff going on regular beats. There is, thus, no discrimination in the matter of grant of TA/DA to these categories of staff of this Department.

Setting up of Agro-based Industries in Assam

4547. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: -

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam offers tremendous scope for agro-based industries;

(b) whether any survey had been made in this regard; and

(c) what measures are proposed to tap these resources and provide employment to the rural population of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN) (a) Yes, Sir It is true that Assam has a large un-utilised potential for setting up agro-based industries, in particular industries based on horticultural crops

(b) No official survey exclusively devoted to Agro-based industries in Assam has so far been made. However, a number of related surveys made by various official agencies in Assam have identified the ample potential available for setting up agro-based industries in that State. Among these are:

(i) an Industrial potential survey conducted by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) in March, 1972;

(ii) a techno-economic survey conducted by the North Eastern Technical Industrial Consultancy Organisation set up by IDBI in order to identify prospects for industries in the region;

(iii) a feasibility report got prepared by the North Eastern Council through the Agricultural Finance Corporation for setting up an Apex Organisation under the Council with headquarters at Gauhati to ensure an integrated approach to production, procurement, processing and marketing of fruits in the entire North Eastern Region; and

(iv) Other sources of relevant data relating to potential for establishment of horticultural industries in Assam such as the Report of the National Commission on Agriculture (Volume 14), the report of the Assam Agricultural Commission (1971) and the Citrus Committee and Pre-Investment Surveys conducted by Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation (ARDC), the State Bank of India and other industrial groups.

The various surveys listed above have identified the potential in Assam for setting up production, processing and marketing units in respect of horticultural crops such as banana, pine-apple and citrus, plantation crops such as coffee and rubber and vegetables. There is also prospect of other agro-based industries for production of cinnamon leaf oil, cattle poultry feed, dehydrated ginger oil, pectin from papaya tapioca tarch, etc.

(c) Apart from the steps initiated for setting up of an Apex organisation under the North Eastern Council for integrated production, procurement, processing and marketing of fruits in that region referred to at (b) (iii) above, the Modern Bakeries, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Food is also proposing to set up a fruit processing plant to cater to the requirements of the Region including Assam. The District Industries Centres covering all the districts in Assam have prepared Action Plans providing for the feasible range of industries in the small and cottage industry sector. Apart from the employment potential offered to the rural people of Assam by setting up if such industries, the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction have built an Industries, Services and Business component (ISB) into their Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) with the object of

maximising employment opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The scheme covers all blocks in Assam and the target is to cover 26,800 families per year. This scheme and the scheme for Training of Rural Youth in Self Employment (TRYSEM) are expected to create opportunities for employment while at the same time improving the skills and aptitudes of rural youth for self-employment.

Urea Import Deal with Romania

4548. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has finalised a urea import deal with Romania;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to finalise any other major urea import deal with any other country during 1981-82; and

(c) if so the detailed programme thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Romania is one of the traditional suppliers of Urea to India. While negotiations are going on between Romania and the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation, the agency entrusted by Government for import of fertilizers, no contract has been finalised with Romania for 1981 as on date.

(b) and (c). It is not in public interest to disclose this information.

Encroachments on Pavements and Roads by House Owners of South Delhi Colonies

4549. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi of encroachments on pavements and roads by house owners in Greater Kailash, Vasant Vihar, Safdarjang Enclave and other South Delhi colonies; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that complaints regarding encroachments on pavements and roads by house owners of Vasant Vihar and Safdarjang Enclave in the shape of greenery hedges have been received.

(b) Action is taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi under section 321 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 to remove such encroachments as and when such complaints are received.

Performance of Khadi Board

4550. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi Boards of some States have not been able to show any appreciable progress in organising industrial units in their States;

(b) the name of those States;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to reorganise the Khadi Boards of various States; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for the better performance of State Khadi Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The performance of the following State Boards has not been as per the approved programmes:

(i) Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board

(ii) Bihar State Khadi and Village Industries Board

(iii) Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board

(iv) West Bengal Khadi and Village Industries Board

(v) Haryana State Khadi and Village Industries Board

(vi) Punjab State Khadi and Village Industries Board

(c) and (d). State Khadi and Village Industries Boards are statutory bodies constituted under the Acts passed by State legislatures. However, since they are the main agencies for the promotion of Village Industries programme in the States, ways and means to streamline their working were examined at length recently and a 'Model Bill' is being drafted for this purpose which States are expected to adopt after suitable modifications.

Registration under Insecticides Act, 1968

4551. SHRI R. P. SARANGI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of applicants alongwith the names of products, who have applied for registration of their products under the Insecticides Act, 1968 during the last two years;

(b) whether all these applications have been considered by the Registration Committee;

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken to finalise the matter early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The desired information is given as per Annexures I to IV. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2177/81]. The total number of applicants and the products for which they have sought registration during the last two years (1-3-1979 to 23-2-1981), have been 78 and 904 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. These applications were considered on the basis of the guidelines laid down by the Registration Committee for consideration.

(c) The applicants must submit complete scientific information to satisfy the Registration Committee about the norms of safety and efficacy. The Registration Committee found that only three applicants satisfied the requirement and they have been granted registration under Section 9(3) of the insecticides Act, 1968. Similarly 3 applicants seeking the relief under Section 9(3B) for the grant of provisional registration have also been granted such registration for eight products. All the remaining applicants are yet to fulfil the technical data requirment and they have been/are being informed to furnish the same.

(d) Does not arise.

Dairy Development Cooperative Societies or Milk Unions

4552. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Dairy Development Cooperative Societies or Milk Unions functioning in the country during 1979-80;

(b) what is their total strength in 1980-81;

(c) whether Government has a proposal to launch the Dairy Development programme in the rural areas during the Sixth Plan Period;

(d) if so, what is the expected strength of such Dairy Development Cooperative Societies in 1981-82; and

( ) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN T MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND URAL RECONSTRUCTION (HRI . V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) a d (b). The number of Dairy Co-operative Societies organised under Operation Flood and the International Development Association assisted dairy projects in the S ates of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan was bout 13,700 in 1979-80 and 14,800 in January, 1981.

(c) The Operation Flood II project for dairy development has been included in the Sixth Plan.

(d) and (e). While the number of dairy cooperative societies expected to be established under operation flood-II by the terminal year of the Sixth Plan is 30,000, the actual achievement in 1981-82 will depend upon the pace of implementation of the programmes by th concerned State Governments.

Places connected with S.T.D.

4553. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS pleased to state:

(a) the number of places so far connected with other places through STD;

(b) the names of those places with code number; and

(c) the names of places to be connect d through STD during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of places so far connected with other places through STD is 205.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) The names of places still to be connected during the current financial year, State-wise are given below:—

1. Wardha—Maharashtra State.

2. Katihar—Bihar State.

Overtime Allowance Paid to th Sta in Tele-Communication Department o Orissa

4554. SH I HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid towards overtime allowance to the employees of the telecommunication department, Orissa circle in 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) whether Government has a proposal to stop overtime duty and recruit some more employees in the telecommunication department of Orissa circle; and

(c) if so, whether this proposal is going to be implemented during th current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Following payments were made during the last three years:

1977-78	19.38 lakhs.
1978-79	27.01 lakhs.
1979-80	40.80 lakhs.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to stop overtime duty. Recruitment of employees is being made according to requirements.

Estimated production and requiremen of Foodgrains

4555. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study to assess the production and requirement of foodgrains in the country by the turn of the century;

(b) if so, the results of the study; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make such a study to meet out the essential requirements in coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The National Commission on Agriculture, in its final report submitted to Government in 1976, estimated that by the turn of the century, i.e. in 2000 A.D. the foodgrains production may be about 230 million tonnes. They also expressed the view that it was within the realm of possibility to attain a higher level of foodgrains production which may lie in the range of 230 to 277 million tonnes. As regards domestic demand, it was estimated in the range of 205 to 225 million tonnes.

Andaman and Nicobar Administration Messing allowance to Fishing Boat Andaman and Nicobar Administration

4556. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that no messing allowance is being granted to Fishing Boat crew of Fisheries Department of Andaman and Nicobar Administration;

(b) whether any proposal for the same has ever been received;

(c) if so, what action has been taken on the same; and

(d) whether Government propose to give directions for scrupulous grant of messing allowance to the said crew members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). Sanction exists for the grant of messing allowance to the members of the floating staff of the fishing vessels for the days on which they are required to remain on board. However, the nature of difficulties, if any, in the grant of messing allowance is being ascertained from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

फतुहा-बढ़ैया ताल योजना

4557. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना जिले में फतुहा से जिला मुंगेर में बढ़ैया ताल की ओर पानी निकालने की कोई व्यवस्था न होने के कारण समूचा क्षेत्र प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ की चपेट में आ जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र से पानी की निकासी और सिंचाई के लिए फतुहा-बढ़ैया ताल योजना तैयार की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख). पटना में फतुहा से लेकर मुंगेर जिले में बढ़ैया ताल तक गंगा के साथ के निचले क्षेत्र कई छोटी नदियों के जल के इक्ट्ठा हो जाने और बाढ़ की उच्चावस्था में गंगा के बाढ़ के जल के किनारों से ऊपर बहने और इस क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने से जलमग्न हो जाते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में जल-निकास के अवरुद्ध हो जाने को कम करने के लिए 272.95 लाख

रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली मोकामेह ताल जल-निकास स्कीम चरण-दो नामक एक स्कीम स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से अभी तक इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

(ङ) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Development of Electronic Telephone Exchange connecting all State Capitals

4558. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunication Research Centre has developed Electronic Telephone Exchanges, that will be more efficient in performance than the present ones;

(b) whether such an exchange has already been tested in Delhi;

(c) whether Government propose to provide one such exchange to all State Capitals; and

(d) if so, when such an exchange will be set up in Jaipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The Telecommunication Research Centre has an R&D Project for developing an electronic local exchange. Electronic exchange systems are expected to be better than electro-mechanical exchanges in operation and in service facilities.

(b) The TRC exchange model which has been installed in Delhi has undergone various tests and some, further trials are in progress.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Slums in Maharashtra on Central Government Land

4559. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have represented to the Government of India that they may be permitted to include slums located on Central Government lands in Bombay under the slum improvement scheme;

(b) the total number of slums on such lands;

(c) whether the Government of India have agreed to apply the scheme to only some of the lands; and

(d) if so, why is it not made applicable to all lands?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) No accurate statistics are available.

(c) and (d). The approach of the Government of India is to shift hutment families from the portions of land required by the land-owning departments and resettle them at alternative sites. In respect of hutments on portions of land not immediately required by the land-owning departments, the Government's approach is to permit the Government of Maharashtra to provide basic amenities and facilities on the pattern of the Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. The Government of India has forwarded proposals in this regard to the Government of Maharashtra. These are under consideration of the State Government.

Irregularity in purchase of rice by F.C.I. at Shahjahanpur

4560. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received complaints of corruption from State of Uttar Pradesh

regarding the purchase on procurement of rice by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that sub-standard and rotten rice which is not fit for human consumption has been procured by the officials of the Food Corporation of India in collusion with the unscrupulous traders to the tune of 10 lakhs quintal in various districts adjoining Shahjahanpur, U.P.; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 4,000 metric tonnes of rice were reportedly purchased from millers even though they exceeded the rejection limits in respect of prescribed specifications. The exact quantity of rice which is beyond the rejection limit will be known only after segregation which is going on. According to the Food Corporation of India, the rice is not sub-standard or unfit for human consumption, though it may be beyond rejection limits.

(c) Food Corporation of India have initiated disciplinary action against the defaulting officials, payment to millers has been withheld, and movement of stocks beyond rejection limit has been frozen.

राजौरी गार्डन, नई दिल्ली स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची

4561. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजौरी गार्डन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, नई दिल्ली में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने पंजीकृत व्यक्ति प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इस एक्सचेंज द्वारा हाल ही में दिए गए 10,000 नये कनेक्शनों में पंजीकरण के किस वर्ष तक के व्यक्ति शामिल हो जाते हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978 तक पंजीकृत हुए व्यक्तियों को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाने की संभावना है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) 1-3-1981 को संख्या 8984 थी।

(ख)

श्रेणी	हाल ही में 10,000 लाइनों के विस्तार द्वारा राजौरी गार्डन एक्सचेंज में निम्न वर्षों की प्रतीक्षा सूची को पूरा करने की संभावना है
"ओ० वाई० टी०" एवं विशेष . .	1981 वर्ष का अंश भाग
"सामान्य" . . .	1977 का अंश भाग

(ग) उपरोक्त "ख" में शामिल किए गए आवेदकों के अतिरिक्त यह आशा है कि राजौरी गार्डन एक्सचेंज में 1978 तक रजिस्टर किए गए अधिकांश आवेदकों को 1983-84 के अंत तक उत्तरोत्तर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान कर दिए जाएंगे।

Mobile Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh

4562. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any mobile post offices in the villages having population of less than 2,000;

(b) if so, the details thereof in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 3,200 mobile post offices in villages having a population of less than 2,000 in Madhya Pradesh. These provide counter service facilities to 11,150 villages.

(c) Does not arise.

Dissatisfaction over rules governing Foreign Assignment in I.C.A.R.

4563. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the dissatisfaction with the present rules governing the acceptance of foreign assignments, including brief visits to attend conferences, etc. applied in the ICAR;

(b) whether these rules are being applied drastically also in the case of staff of Agriculture Ministry and Agricultural Universities for both scientific and administrative staff uniformally; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a statement showing foreign visits/assignments during the last one year in respect of all staff in the Agriculture Ministry, Agriculture Universities and ICAR, indicating the names of personnel and details of their earlier visits during last two years as also details of persons whose visit have been turned down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION. (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The ICAR follows the rules/instructions governing the acceptance for foreign assignments including brief visits to attend conferences etc. of its employees as are followed by the various Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India. The Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) in its 35th Report recommended that specific guidelines be laid down for the selection of scientists for such visits. The procedure for processing such deputation proposals has since been streamlined in order to ensure (i) that the visit is necessary and justified in view of the benefits that are likely to accrue to the country at large on account of the proposed foreign deputation etc., (ii) that a large number of scientists from a particular Institute/Division are not deputed at the same time so that the work of the Institute/Division does not suffer, (iii) the same scientists are not deputed time and again so that selection is more broadbased, (iv) that equal opportunities are given to the younger scientific staff to expose them to the scientific community in the public interest, (v) that there is a continuous and fruitful interaction between scientists and Institutes in the country and abroad so that our scientists keep abreast of latest development in the international field of agricultural science and research, (vi) that the foreign agencies do not extend direct invitations to the employees which is not conducive to discipline, and (vii) economy in expenditure on foreign deputation is practised, wherever possible. The question of dissatisfaction amongst the ICAR employees in regard to rules governing foreign assignment etc. in the ICAR should not hence arise. The above

procedure is also being applied uniformally in the Ministry of Agriculture as a whole and also for the employees of the Agricultural Universities where such deputation cases are processed by the ICAR/Ministry of Agriculture under the approved programmes.

(c) No, Sir, in view of reply to parts (a) & (b) above.

Lack of Basic Amenities in Madangir

4564. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of Mandangir and some social/cultural organisation like the Rajasthan Sharmik Sangh of that area have sent numerous complaints about the lack of basic amenities in that area such as (i) non-availability of drinking water from the Municipal Corporation; (ii) non-working of tube well and hand pumps; (iii) choking of sewers, stinking of public latrines and missing of door in latrines; and (iv) inadequate scavanging and fused street lights;

(b) the reasons for the delay in attending to the complaints of the residents of Mandangir area by the Government agencies; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against the Government servants who are found guilty for creating such insanitary conditions and what remedial measures Government propose to introduce to eliminate such chances of complaints in future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have reported that the complaints are being attended to promptly. The D.D.A. has further reported that there is regular staff posted for day-to-day maintenance of these services. In order to further augment the water supply two more tube-wells are being bored and the same are expected to be commissioned shortly. The door shutters in the latrine block wherever missing or broken are being provided. The D.D.A. is further maintaining a Complaint Register at the site for prompt disposal of the complaints.

Cost of DDA Flats in Pankha Road Residential Scheme

4565. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state what percentage of the total cost of a flat in C-I-A block Pankha Road Residential Scheme has been charged by Delhi Development Authority in the form of Departmental charges interest element for one and half years, Administration charges, maintenance and profit of DDA?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The D.D.A. has reported that Departmental charges were levied @ 15 per cent on cost of construction. Interest charges @ 7½ per cent per annum for 1½ years and Administrative Charges @ 2 per cent annum for 1½ years were levied on cost of construction plus departmental charges. Maintenance charges were added for only one year. No element of profit was added while fixing the disposal cost of the flats.

Commemorative Stamp on Pahari Gandhi Baba Kashi Ram

4566. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received by Government to issue a commemoration stamp on the occasion of Birth-Centenary of Pahari Gandhi Baba Kashi Ram, the pioneer Phari poet and freedom fighter of Himachal Pradesh (Birthday falling on 11th July, 1982); and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government on this demand especially when no commemoration stamp so far been issued in respect of any personage from Himachal Pradesh so far since independence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir, request in this regard has recently been received.

(b) The proposal is being placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for consideration.

P&T Offices and Telephone Offices proposed to be opened in Sunderbans during 1981-82

4567. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of new Post Offices/Telegraph Telephone Offices proposed to be opened in the Sunderbans area of West Bengal during 1981-82; and

(b) what measures are proposed to be taken to improve the telecommunications in this area particularly during the rainy season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) **Post Offices**

12 new post offices are proposed to be opened in Sunderbans area of West Bengal in 1981-82. The particulars thereof are given in the Statement-I.

Telegraph-cum-Public Telephone Offices

6 new offices are likely to be opened. The list of places are in Statement-II.

(b) Long distance telecommunications in the Sunderbans is provided at present by operative alignments. To ensure satisfactory communication even during monsoon season the following measures are adopted:—

(1) Pre-monsoon checks and patrol of overhead lines carrying trunk, Telegraph circuits are being carried out.

(2) Regular repair and mainteance of openwire lines are also performed as per programme to improve the line condition.

(3) Break down parties are arranged to promptly attend to faults especially during monsoon season.

(4) Adequate line material stores are also kept ready to meet emergent requirements.

Statement-I

Names of the Post Offices proposed to be opened in Sunderbans area of West Bengal.

1. Uttar-Bagmeri.
2. Chand Khali.
3. Chengkhali.
4. Jabar Colony.
5. Jhawkhali.
6. Lakshmipasa.
7. Dakshin Sitarampur.
8. Paschim Dwarkapur.
9. Narayanpur.
10. Uttar Kankandighi.
11. Mayagoalinichar.
12. Nataberia.

Statement-II

Names of the Telegraph Offices com-Public Telephones proposed to be opened in Sunderbans area of West Bengal during 1981-82.

1. Hatgachia.
2. Dholahat.
3. Bodra.
4. Khari.
5. Barunhat.
6. Mirganj.

Projects for Employment of Village Women

4568. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start certain projects in rural areas to provide employment to village women;

(b) if so, the details of the projects which are sponsored by the Central Government all over India to provide employment of the village women;

(c) the names of the States in which the said project has been introduced; and

(d) the number of women benefited in each such State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is to assist the rural families below the poverty line by providing them necessary economic programmes so as to bring them above the poverty line on a lasting basis. This will enable the rural women also to get employment. Other schemes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction viz. National Rural Employment Programme, Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) and those of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are also directed towards the objective of mitigating rural under-employment and unemployment. None of the scheme discriminate between men and women. The State Governments have been asked to ensure that women are not ignored in obtaining the benefits accruing from the above programmes.

A scheme of Basic Services in Rural Development, a subscheme of IRDR is under formulation. This will have a component of income generating activities for rural women.

The Ministry of Labour has formulated a scheme for extending its existing project on women's vocational training which is being implemented by Directorate General of Employment and Training in the rural areas for the benefit of rural women.

The Ministry of Social Welfare has also been implementing a scheme of socio-economic programme through the Central Social Welfare Board. The Board gives assistance to the voluntary organisations for setting up units for self-employment for women. Vocational training for rural women is undertaken by the Central Social Welfare Board under condensed courses. The Ministry of Social Welfare also runs a scheme to provide grants to the voluntary organisations to set up training units and to provide assistance for rehabilitation of women. They do not have any scheme exclusively for the rural women. However, voluntary organisations can utilise the funds available under the scheme for the benefit of rural women also.

(c) The programme of Integrated Rural Development is being implemented in all the blocks in the country. So also other programmes of training for rural youth in self-employment, national rural employment programme, programmes of khadi and village industries commission are being implemented in all the States.

(d) The number of women benefited in each State under these programmes has not been collected separately as the unit under the programme is not an individual but family.

Women constitute nearly 45 per cent of the total number of artisans who have been provided jobs in the programme of khadi and Village Industries Commission. Out of the

additional 20 lakh job opportunities proposed to be created in Khadi & Village Industries sector—about 50 per cent are likely to go to women.

Social Welfare Ministry's Grants to Institutions in Haryana

4569. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the name of the institutes in Haryana to whom grants were given by the Ministry of Social Welfare during 1980 together with the amount of grant in each case?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): A Statement is attached.

Statement

The names of the Institutes in Haryana to whom Grants were given by the Ministry of Social Welfare during 1980-81.

S.No.	Name of the Institute	Amount given in Rs.	
1.	Indian Red Cross Society, Haryana Branch, Chandigarh	11,59,629	
2.	Haryana Education Society, Mandi Dabwali	1,35,855	
3.	Holiday Home Society, Chandigarh	14,000	
4.	Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Swadhya Ashram Patti Kalyana, Distt. Karnal.	13,331	To be shared by Central and State Govt on 50:50 basis.
5.	Shardha Nand Anathalya, Karan Tal, Karnal.	13,331	
6.	State Orphanage, Madhuban. Karnal.	4,85,963	
7.	Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Kothi No. 315, Sector 9-D, Chandigarh	44,000	
8.	District Red Cross Society, Sonepat	1,91,485	
9.	District Red Cross Society, Karnal	1,00,000	
10.	District Red Cross Society, Ambala City.	67,500	
11.	District Red Cross Society, Rohtak	1,00,000	

Setting up of Ideal Villages

4570. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up ideal villages in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidy from MIG Flats for H.W.S.

4571. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 829 of 23rd February, 1981 regarding Property Rules in Delhi and state:

(a) whether any rule has been made under the Delhi Rent Control Act,

1958 in which the amount taken by the DDA as subsidy from MIG Flats for economically weaker sections etc. has been declared/is to be deemed as part of 'cost of construction' for the purpose of fixing rateable value of the flat by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, the relevant rule and its date of publication in the Gazette of India; and

(c) whether any objections from the public were invited on this provision?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Material needed for the establishment of P.C.Os

4572. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of material required for the establishment of various Public Call Offices in the country;

(b) whether the production is sufficient and adequate and if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) the total number of sanctioned Public call offices in the country and which could not be commissioned for want of necessary material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). A statement of annual requirements is placed on the table of the House.

There is adequate capacity for production of the required items in the various industrial units in the country, but there are shortages in supply mainly because of inadequate availability of basic items of raw material like steel, pig iron, EC grade Aluminium etc. The possibility of obtaining increased supplies of raw materials is being explored.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House later.

Statement

Annual requirement of important items of materials for the establishment of PCOs (Approximate).

1. Steel poles of sorts	9 lakh nos.
2. Cast iron sockets for use with steel poles.	4 lakh nos.
3. Telegraph brackets	5 lakh nos.
4. Telegraph stalks	12 lakh nos.
5. Galvanised Iron wire	8000 Tonnes.
6. ACSR Wire	20,000 Kms.

S.T.D. facilities for linkink district Headquarters with State Capital of Bihar

4573. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for extending STD facilities for linking District headquarters with State capital in regard to Bihar; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which such linkage by STD facilities is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Several District headquarters already have STD link with the State Capital. The remaining District headquarters will be provided with this facility progressively during the present Plan and the early part of the next Plan period.

Mess dues from residents of Jawaharlal Nehru University Hostels

4574. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many residents of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Hostels, since the inception of the University, left hotels without clearing their mess bill and what is the total amount due upto 28th February, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that the parents of most of the students come from effluent class while their mess dues are to be made up from the Government exchequer; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to realise the dues left behind by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Receipt of Money by Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development in Orissa

4575. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and its member organisation at Banpur (District Puri) in Orissa, received Rs. 17 lakhs from EZE, a Christian Organisation of West Germany for some projects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the AVARD also received money from the Central Social Welfare Board for the same projects;

(c) whether the AVARD has given any account of the money so received;

(d) whether Government have received any complaint against the AVARD against the misuse of this money; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) received Rs. 91,80,906 as grant from EZE, West Germany for reconstruction and rehabilitation of flood affected areas in the North-eastern region of the country during the period 1977 to 1980.

Nehru Sewa Sangh, Banpur, District Puri, Orissa, which is a member of AVARD is also reported to have received Rs. 9,01,770 from EZE, West Germany during 1977—and 1978 for social and agricultural development.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Both AVARD and Nehru Sewa Sangh (Banpur, Orissa) have been submitting half yearly returns under section 6(1) of Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA), 1976 as well as annual audited reports under Rule 8(2) of FCRA, 1976 to the Ministry of Home affairs.

(d) and (e). Details are being ascertained.

Central Aid for Horticulture Plantation in Nagaland

4576. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assist the Nagaland State in its ambitious plan for horticulture plantations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir, as and when a proposal is received from Nagaland State, the same will be given due consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Basic amenities in Ramesh Park, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi

4577. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ramesh Park, Lakshmi Nagar area in Delhi, has not been provided with proper roads and sewerage and other amenities though the colony is in existence for the last 12 years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and by what time these facilities would be provided; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the residents of the said area have been paying house-tax?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that there are no sewer lines, roads to the required standard and other civic amenities in this colony. The Municipal Coropration of Delhi had, however, spent a sum of Rs. 25,000/- on providing some basic amenities in this colony during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 and has also stated that facilities for primary education have already been provided. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has reported that Ramesh Park and Lakshmi Nagar colonies are generally electrified and street lighting also exists there.

(b) This is an unauthorised colony and it is not feasible to lay down any time limit for provision of all the facilities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Slashing down of Wheat Quota of Tamil Nadu

4578. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of wheat to Tamil Nadu has been reduced to 33,000 tons from 64,000 tons by the Centre;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the allotment as there is acute shortage of wheat and wheat products in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). In the past, the demands of the State Governments were fully allotted. It was observed that the off-take was lower than the allotments made. On an appraisal of the wheat stocks in the Central pool, the allotments of wheat to the States were rationalised since August, 1980, resulting in scaling down of allotment of wheat to all the States including Tamil Nadu. Keeping in view the overall availability in the National buffer, the Government of Tamil Nadu is being allotted 33 thousand tonnes of wheat per month from January 1981 against their demand of 44 thousand tonnes.

Foodgrains Quota to Madhya Pradesh

4579. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly requirements of foodgrains to be supplied by the Food Corporation of India to the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the allocations made by the Food Corporation of India for December, 1980 and January and February, 1981 month-wise; and

(c) the supplies actually made in each of these months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). A statement is attached. The allotments are made by he Central Government and not by the Food Corporation of India.

Statement

Demand, allotment and supplies of wheat and rice for public distribution system and roller flour mills from Central Pool to Madhya Pradesh during the year 1980 *and* 1981 (*February*)

(In thousand tonnes)

Madhya Pradesh	Demand			Allotment			Supplies		
	Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat	
		PDS	Mills		PDS	Mills		PDS	Mills
Month									
1980									
January . .	60.0	70.0	17.06	60.0	70.0	17.06	27.0	38.5	6.3
February .	60.0	70.0	17.06	60.0	70.0	17.06	23.9	40.7	4.0
March . .	60.0	70.0	17.06	60.0	70.0	17.06	25.6	33.5	5.6
April . .	60.0	70.0	17.06	60.0	70.0	17z06	30.9	21.4	4.5
May . .	60.0	70.0	17.06	60.0	70.0	17.06	43.0	43.7	6.4
June . .	60.0	70.0	17.06	60.0	70.0	17.06	58.0	51.4	4.8
July . .	60.0	70.0	17.06	60.0	70.0	17.06	33.9	55.6	6.2
August . .	60.0	70.0	11.00	80.0	25.0	8.24	27.4	49.4	7.2
September .	60.0	70.0	11.63	80.0	25.0	8.24	25.4	24.8	6.6
October . .	80.0	70.0	8.24	80.0	25.0	5.00	29.1	22.0	6.5
November .	80.0	50.0	11.63	80.8	25.6	5.00	16.4	20.5	3.7
December .	80.0	60.0	12.0	80.0	25.0	5.00	14.4	22.9	3.7
1981									
January . .	60.0	60.0	12.0	60.0	25.0	5.00	10.5	20.8	2.9
February .	80.0	60.0	12.0	80.0	25.0	5.00	6.3*	8.1*	1.4*
March . .	80.0	60.0	12.0	80.0	26.0	5.00	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

NOTE: P.D.S.=Public Distribution System.
Mills=Roller Flour Mills.
N.R.=Not reported.
*As reported upto 15th February, 1981.

Loan to Fishermen on Thangasseri-coast in Qulion Town

4580. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Thangasseri Coast in Quilon Town exposed to severe erosion during monsoon every year and that heavy damage is caused to the dwellings, boats and other property of the poor fishermen residing there;

(b) whether Government have received any representation requesting the construction of a break-water there not only as a measure of protection but also to provide a safe basis for hundreds of Country-Craft; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The representation received from Kerala Coastal Development Council for a lighterage at Thangasseri was forwarded to the Government of Kerala. However, no proposal has been received from Government of Kerala for construction of a breakwater at Thangasseri. Besides Thangasseri being very close to Neendakara where a fishing harbour is proposed, there appears to be no economic justification for another fishing harbour of breakwater at Thangasseri from the point of view of fisheries.

Reversion of principals by Delhi Administration

4581. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 889 on the 23rd February, 1981 regarding reversion of Principals by Delhi Administration and state:

(a) whether recommendations made by Departmental Promotion Committee for post of female principals in 1970 were fully acted upon during the period of its validity and had assumed finality;

(b) whether these empanelled Principals were also appointed on substantive basis in the scale of Rs. 775—1000 with effect from 5th September 1971 thereby relinquishing their lien on the lower scale of Rs. 550—900;

(c) whether some of these empanelled Principals were regularised in early 1973; and

(d) whether recruitment rules of 1966 were made applicable to the post of Principals appointed in 1970 and the reason as to why the rules made long after that selection by Departmental Promotion Committee are now proposed to be made applicable towards their regularisation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

SC and ST Employees in Directorate of Economics and Statistics

4582. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees from Class I, Class IV working in the Economics and Statistics Directorate and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(b) whether promotions are being given to employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tri-

bes working therein as per the quota fixed for them in accordance with reservation Rules;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry have received some complaints from employees of these categories in the said Department in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The total number of employees from Class I to Class IV (now Group 'A' to 'D') working in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them, group-wise, is indicated below:—

Category	Total No. of employees	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.
Group 'A'	66	4£	..
Group 'B'	88	7£	2
Group 'C'	350	41@	2
Group 'D'	84	20	4
	588	72	8

£ — This includes two Scheduled Castes officers on training abroad—out of whom one officer is on notional strength of the Directorate.

@ — This includes two Scheduled Caste employees of the Directorate on deputation to other posts in the Ministry of Agriculture.

N.B.—Out of the officers in Group 'A', 31 officers including 2 Scheduled Caste officers belong to the Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service for which the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms is the cadre-controlling authority. Another 106 officers/staff in Group A' to ed Castes, I Scheduled Tribes) C (which include 10 Schedul- belong to the Central Secretariat Services controlled by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (Ministry of Agriculture). The nomination of employees for these services is made by the cadre-controlling authorities, outside the Directorate.

(b) Promotions are given to employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, subject to availability of the eligible employees and fulfilment of requirements laid down in the relevant recruitment rules, in accordance with the reservation rules.

(c) The number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes who have been given promotions is indicated below:

Category	No. of S.C. officers in position.	No. of S.C. officers occupying the position on promotion basis	No. of S.T. officer in posstion	No. of S.T. officers occupying the position on promotion basis
Group 'A'	4	4	..	..
Group 'B'	7	1	2	1
Group 'C'	41	20	2	1
Group 'D'	20	5	4	1

(d) and (e) Some representations are occasionally received from a few employees belonging to these categories (as well as from employees outside these categories) seeking promotion to higher posts. These are duly examined on merits (including consideration of reservation rules) and appropriate action is taken, wherever necessary.

नगवानगढ़ और चल्हो पहाड़ी (गया) का पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

4583. **श्री सूरज भान :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निदेशक (अनुसंधान) भारत का पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण नई दिल्ली को 25 मई, 1978 को इस आशय का अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था कि बिहार के गया जिले में गरूआक्षेत्र के नगवानगढ़ गांव और चल्हो पहाड़ी का पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण शीघ्र किया जाए अन्यथा मूल्यवान पुरातत्वीय सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या नगवानगढ़ गांव के प्राचीन मन्दिरों की सभी दुर्लभ मर्तियों को राज्य सरकार के एक लेखाकार के माध्यम से तस्करी द्वारा विदेशों में भेज दिया गया है और वहां एक ग्राम देवता का मन्दिर बनाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है/करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शील कौल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). इसका एक बार सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और अधीक्षक पुरातत्वविद् भारतीय पुरातत्व सवक्षण मध्य पूर्व मंडल, पटना से संरचनाओं तथा अवशेषों के विस्तृत फोटोचित्र भेजने के लिए कहा गया है ताकि इस बात का निर्धारण किया जा सके कि प्राचीन संस्मारक और पुरातत्वीय स्थल एवं अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) के अन्तर्गत क्या कोई स्थल अथवा मन्दिर केन्द्रीय संरक्षण के योग्य है।

भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण को नगवानगढ़ गांव के मन्दिर से दुर्लभ मूर्तियों की चोरी अथवा ग्रामदेवता के बनाए जा रहे मन्दिर के बारे मे कोई

सूचना नहीं है। राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के पास भी ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Regional Rural Housing Centre at Madras

4584. SHRI N. SUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a whether Government have any perposal to a set up branch Regional Rural Housing Centre at Madras to provide technical guidance and assistance to build housing colonies in cural areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal is under examination.

Back-Log among Scheduled Caste and Tribe Employees of Central Warehousing Corporation

4585. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no representation from Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe Community in clause I and II cadre in the Central Warehousing Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when the back-log will be completed; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no Liaison officer/Liasion cell at Head Office level|Regional office level and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As on 31-12-1980 12 Class I and 34 Class II Officers be longing to Scheduled Castes and 2 each in Class I and II belonging to Scheduled Tribes were in the service of the Central Warehousing Corporation. However, there has been some back-log in filling up the reserved vacancies as the Supreme Court has stayed the implementation of the 40 point roster in the Central Warehousing Corporation on a Writ Petition filed by the Central Warehousing Corporation Employee's Union (North Zone & Head Office) in December, 1979.

(c) No, Sir. The Personnel Manager of the Corporation is acting as Liaison Officer. There is also an Implementation Cell headed by an officer belonging to Scheduled Castes in the Personnal Division of the Corporation to ensure complaince with the Government instructions regarding representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates in the various cadres of the Corporation.

Non-observance of Government of India Reservation Order in Central Warehousing Corporation

4586. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governnment of India orders providing reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees at the stage of initial recruitment, confirmation and promotions are not being implemented in the Central Warehousing Corporation in all the units in India; if so, why;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to non-observation of Government of India reservation order, there is huge backlog in all the units and Regional offices in India specially in Madras Region; and

(c) if so, when the implementation of reservation order, Will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRIULTURE AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)

and (b). The Corporation has been following the instructions of Government of India in the matter of reservations. However, the operation of Government orders regarding the reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons at the time of initial appointment for various posts in the Central Warehousing Corporation and in the subsequent promotions to various cadres has been suspended because of a stay order of the Supreme Court on the basis of a writ petition filed by the Central Warehousing Corporation Employees' Union in December 1979. This has also led to the present backlog.

(c) The reservation orders will be implemented and the backlog covered to the extent possible after the stay order is vacated by the Court.

दिल्ली में आपरेशन अनुसंधान परियोजना

4587. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् नई दिल्ली ने दिल्ली संघ क्षेत्र में 'आपरेशन अनुसंधान' परियोजना शुरु की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली संघ के क्षेत्र के उन गांवों के क्या नाम हैं जहां यह परियोजना शुरु की जाएगी ;

(ग) यह योजना कब शुरू की गई और इसके क्या परिणाम रहे ; और

(घ) क्या दूसरे राज्यों में इस तरह की परियोजना शुरू किये जाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामी नाथन): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान जो कि परिषद् के अनुसंधान संस्थानों में से एक है, ने मिलवां खेती पर दिल्ली के संघ क्षेत्र में परिचालन अनुसंधान प्रयोजना शुरु की है।

(ख) प्रयोजना तीन गांवों, यानी मरथल, पोचमपुर तथा बमनौली में शुरु की गई है।

(ग) प्रायोजना वर्ष 1978 में शुरू की गई थी। इसके अब तक प्राप्त मुख्य परिणाम है :-

(i) क्योंकि किसानों को मिलवां खेती प्रणाली में विभिन्न फसलों में उर्वरकों का अनुकूलतम उपयोग करने से अवगत कराया गया है, इसलिए उर्वरक की खपत की पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है।

(ii) किसानों के खेतों में बाजरे की 16.63 क्विंटल से 24 क्विंटल प्रति हेक्टर तथा गेहूं की 24 क्विंटल से 36 क्विंटल प्रति हैक्टर उच्चतर उपज प्राप्त हुई है।

(iii) अरहर तथा तोरिया की अगेती पकने वाली किस्मों के जारी करने के बाद किसानों ने इन दोनों फसलों की खेती शुरु कर दी है और फलस्वरुप इन फसलों के अधीन क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हुई है।

(घ) देश के विभिन्न राज्या में किसानों के बीच अनुसंधान उपलब्धियों का प्रचार करने के लिए परिषद् ने कई परिचालन अनुसंधान प्रायोजना शुरु की है · इन प्रायोजनाओं में निम्नलिखित खेती प्रणाली शामिल है :—

(i) फसल उत्पादन जिस में बढ़ी हुई उत्पादकता, रोजगार तथा आय वृद्धि शामिल है ;

(ii) मिलवां खेती जिस में समाकलित दूध तथा फसल उत्पादन शामिल है ;

(iii) मिश्रित मत्सय पालन ;

(iv) क्षारीय मृदा का सुधार तथा शुष्क भूमि प्रबन्ध ; तथा

(v) चावल, कपास तथा दालों की कीट व्याधि का समकलित नियन्त्रण।

Nationalisation of River Water

4588. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government propose going ahead with the proposals to nationalise all River Waters and bring them under the control of the Central Government in order to facilitate Co-ordinated and integrated development of the river basins and thereby avoid the enormous wastage of irrigation and power potential in the River Waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): There is no proposal to nationalise river waters and bring them under the control of the Central Government.

Construction allowance to P&T Staff posted in upper Kolab multipurpose project Koraput

4589. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Posts an Telegraphs staff posted in Upper Kolab Multipurpose Project area in Koraput District (Orissa) have been sanctioned special construction allowance as sanctioned to the said project staff with effect from 11th June, 1975 to 28th February, 1981;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration now.

Export of foodgrains by Nccf

4590. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Cooperative Consumer Federation wil expert about 1.50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is an overall shotafall of about 20 million tonnes of foodgrains this year;

(d) whether Government consider that this export will aggravate shortages which can create serious shortages in the country; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R V.SWAMINATHAN) (a) and (b). It is a fact that the National Cooperative Consumer's Federation Limited has been authorised by the Ministry of Commerce to export 53,000 tonnes of non-basmati rice.

(c) to(e). During the year 1979-80 the production of foodgrains has been estimated at 108.9 million tonnes which indicates a shortfall of about 23 million tonnes as compared to the preceding year.

Firm estimates of production during the year 1980-81 are not yet available. The outlook for agricultural production in the country is quite encouraging and it is anticipated that the production of foodgrains during 1980-81 may be somewhat higher than the record level achieved in 1978-79. Rice other than basmati is allowed to be exported only in limited quantities after providing for our own domestic requirements.

Famine in Sugarane Cultivation

4591. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is also a fact that there has been a famine in sugarcane cultivation largely because of uneconomic cane prices which has led to a drestic decline in sugar production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): No, Sir, The prodution of sugarcane during 1980-81 is estimated at 152 million tonnes as against 128 million tonnes in 1979-80. The Government have also fixed the statutory minimum cane price payable by factories during the current season at a higher level of Rs. 13.00 per quintal, as against Rs. 12.50 last year, linked to 8.5 per cent recovery with full proportionate premia for higher recoveries. No factory can pay less than this. In fact, the factories in almost all the States are reported to be paying prices much higher than the statutory minimum.

The production of sugar during the current season, upto 7.3.1981, has been 39.47 lakhs tonnes as against 30.51 lakh tonnes upto the corresponding date last year.

Liveries for class TV employees of Aided Schools in Delhi

4592. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates sanctioned by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration for one set each of liveries for the summer and the winter for Class IV employees of aided schools in Delhi;

(b) when these rates were fixed/revised last;

(c) whether Super Bazar, Khadi Bhandar or any other Government Semi-Government or private organisation is supplying these liveries at the existing rates sanctioned therefor; if so the addresses thereof; and

(d) whether it is proposed by Government to revise the sanctioned rates of these liveries to make them realistic in view of the present price?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) the rates of liveries approved by the Government in respect of Government employees are made applicable to employees of the Government aided schools in Delhi.

(b) the rates of liveries were last revised in September, 1980.

(c) Livery articles are by and large procured through approved sources. If some of the items are not available with the Super Bazar, these are purchased from the open market on competitive rates after obtaining the approval of the competent authority provided the rates so obtained do not exceed the prescribed rates by more than 15 per cent.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Flood in Malda

4593. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has requested the Centre for assistance expressing the fear that floods may occur in Malda during the next mensoon; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have have so far taken to control the flood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No such request for assistance has been made by the Government of West Bengal so far.

(b) Does not arise.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में बेचा जा रहा मिलावटी सामान

4594. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा:** क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग दुकान में बेचे जा रहे मिलावटी अथवा नकली सामान की शिकायतों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में इस तरह के मिलावटी सामान की बिक्री रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम): (क) जी नहीं । शिकायतें केवल निर्धारित स्तर से नीचे के सामान के बारे में थीं; उन में भी कोई वास्तविकता नहीं थी ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Travancore House, New Delhi

4595. SHRI A NEELABHITHADARSAN NADAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has asked for the return of the Travancore House at New Delhi to it;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in returning it to the State Government of Kerala; and

(c) when according to Government of India, it may be expected to return back to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Travancroe House is presently in the occupation of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission which has not so far been able to secure alternative accommodation.

(c) As soon as the House is vacated by the Commission it will be handed over to the State Government.

Technical Institutions and Polytechnics in Gujarat

4596. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many important cities and town of Rajkot, Amreli and Bhavanagar districts of Saurashtra region of Gujarat have no technical institutions and polytechnics;

(b) how many places in each of the above districts have these facilities;

(c) what are the plans, projects and estimates for the establishment of such institutions and polytechnics in various places of the above districts; and

(d) how many such institutions and polytechnics have been opened in each of the above places during the last three years and the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The following places in these districts have the facilities:

I. POLYTECHNICS

I. Government Polytechnic, Rajkot.

II A. V. Parekh Technical Institute, Rajkot.

(iii) Shri Bhavsingh Ji Polytechnic, Bhavanagar.

II. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTES

(i) Industrial Training Institute, Rajkot.

(ii) Industrial Training Institute, Amreli.

(iii) Industrial Training Institute, Bhavanagar.

(c) In so far as Polytechnics are concerned, there are no plans at present for establishment of such institutions in places of the above districts.

However, two new Industrial Training Institutes are proposed to be established during the 6th Plan Period (1980-85) in Gujarat State.

(d) and (e) No new Polytechnic has been established at these places during the last three years as no proposals were received from the State Government.

As regards, Industrial Training Institutes, districtwise information about the number of Institutes started during the last three years is not available.

Central School in Backward Districts

4597. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the impediments in organising more and more Central Schools in backward districts both by voluntary organisations and the State as well as Central Government's to bring uniformity in education;

(b) whether it is a fact that in every State the linguistic minorities are facing difficulties in the question of education;

(c) whether the Government propose to give serious thought in the matter and take immediate decision in the matter; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this direction and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d) The scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) is not intended to bring about uniformity in education impared by different State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and voluntary organisations, etc. The primary objective of the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas is to provide uninterrupted education to the children of transferable Central Government employees by adopting uniform syllabi and media of instruction.

In view of this specific objective of the Kendriya Vidyalayas, they are established at places where there is a sizeable concentration of Central Government employees or where Central public sector undertakings or institutions of higher learning are located, irrespective of whether such places are in backward districts or not. The question of specifically locating the Central Schools in backward districts does not, therefore, arise.

Admission to the Kendriya Vidyalayas is open to all sections of society, including the linguistic minorities, although it is regulated in accordance with the priorities set down for the purpose.

Vacancies in Central water Commission

4598. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details vacancies in the Central Water Commission in different categories lying unfilled or re-

quired to be filled up on regular basis since 1976 to date;

(b) whether it is a fact that such indifference has caused many employees to face stagnation out of whom some are on the verge of retirement and if so, details thereof; and

(c) who is responsible for this and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND RURAL RECONSRUCTON (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Central Water Commission is a very large organisation having a strength of more than 6000 officers and staff. Also the number of categories of posts in the organisation is very large. The field formations of the Commission are located all over the country and a number of posts are filled locally through these field formations. Information asked for is therefore being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). As it happens in all large organisations, some posts in various categories always remain vacant on account of various administrative reasons. There has been no indifference as such on the part of any employee in having the posts filled up and therefore the question of taking action does not arise.

Soccer Coaching Camp for Asiad

4599. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 21 soccer players have left the coaching camp being held at Salt Lake, Calcutta for the 1982 Asiad after signing the undertaking of their own that they will not represent the country or the State for ever; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the training plan prepared by the All India Football Federation for preparation of the Indian football team for the Asian Games, 1982 the first coaching camp started in Calcutta on the 6th February, 1981, with 54 players. The All India Football Feleration has reported that as the training progressed, the coaches and the Technical Directors found that the training programme was not eliciting enthusiasm from some participants. While most of the players in the camp were interested to carry out the training wholeheartedly, there were some who were not making any serious effort. Their general disinterest was causing an adverse effect on the morale in the camp. Faked injuiries were increasing and were given as excuses to stay out of the training and the matches. The Technical Committee seriously concerned over the unwilling attitude of such players decided to give them the option either to withdraw from the camp voluntarily or stay and participate wholeheartedly. They were told that if they left they would forfeit for ever the chance of representing their State and the country. If they stayed they were to sign an agreement that they would strive to the best of their ability in training and in matches as long as they stayed in the camp. They were given a day's time to decide.

21 players, 19 from West Bengal, 1 from Kerala and 1 from Andhra Pradesh left the camp on the 16th February, 1981 after signing the declaration.

The Working Committee of the All India Football Federation at an emergency meeting held on the 25th February, 1981, at New Delhi, decided to admit the players in the future camps only if they gave voluntary declaration by the 5th March, 1981, that they will not play for any club (except closed office tournaments) from the date they are summoned in the camp to the date they are released from the camp finally.

Players so released (finally) from the Camp have to obtain a release certificate from the AIFF in which there will be 3 columns, such as, medically unfit, lack of skill, insincerity

and non-cooperation. Players who get the third column i.e., insincerity and non-cooperation will not be able to play for any registered tournaments of AIFF throughout the country as well as for any clubs under any State Association for at least one year from the date of release.

Henceforth players who will be summoned for the camps in future, will have to report in the Camp failing which they will not be able to play for any Club under any Association or any registered tournaments under AIFF for one year from the date of receipt of summons unless they have reason enough to satisfy the AIFF about their absence.

The Federation has further reported that 14 players, all from West Bengal, out of the above 21, who left the camp, have regretted their action and decided to re-join. Their cases would be considered by the All India Football Federation when the second phase coaching camp is held in May, 1981. In the meanwhile, the second stage of the first coaching camp is in progress from the 10th March with 27 players.

Government shares and supports the determination of the All India Football Federation to preserve the discipline in the field of football, in its all round activities throughout the country and in particular in the preparation of Indian football team for the Asian Games, 1982.

डाक व तार विभाग में कर्मचारी यूनियन को मान्यता

4600. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक व तार विभाग में काम कर रही कर्मचारी यूनियनों को किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत मान्यता दी जाती है ;

(ख) उक्त विभाग में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) 1979–80 में, इस विभाग में पंजीकृत श्रमिक यूनियनों की सदस्य संख्या कितनी थी और वे किन अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक संगठनों से सम्बद्ध हैं ; और

(घ) पंजीकृत श्रमिक यूनियनों और फेडरेशनों के नाम क्या हैं और किस-किस तारीख को मान्यता दी गई थी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) डाक तार विभाग में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों /यूनियनों को मान्यता प्रदान करने से संबंधित नियमों की एक प्रति संलग्न है ।

(ख) डाक-तार विभाग में काम कर रहे गैर-औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 5,28,000 है (विभागेतर कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर) और औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 7200 है ।

(ग) इस विभाग में मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों/एसोसिएशनों के सदस्यों की सूची उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि यूनियनों एसोसिएशनों ने ऐसी किसी भी सूचना को नहीं भेजा है । अखिल भारतीय मजदूर संगठन से उनकी सम्बद्धता के बारे में भी विभाग को जानकारी नहीं है । फिर भी विभाग को पुर्वानुमति प्राप्त किए बिन अपनी मान्यता की शर्तों के अधीन यूनियनों/एसोसिएशनें किसी भी मजदूर संगठन से सम्बद्ध नहीं हो सकती है ।

(घ) मान्यता प्राप्त मजदूर यूनियनों और फेडरेशनों के नामों और उनको मान्यता प्रदान करने की तारीखों की की एक सूची संलग्न है ।

विवरण–क

अराजपत्रित गैर-औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों की एसोसिएशनों/यूनियनों को मान्यता प्रदान करने हेतु नियम

(क) इस प्रकार की मान्यता से सम्बन्धित सभी प्रकार की सूचना सहित सेवा एसोसिएशन की मान्यता हेतु एक आवेदन दिया जाता है ।

(ख) सेवा एसोसिएशन के गठन का मुख्य उद्देश्य अपने सदस्यों के सामान्य सेवाहितों में अभिवृद्धि करना होता है।

(ग) सेवा एसोसिएशन की सदस्यता सरकारी कर्मचारियों के एक सुनिश्चित वर्ग के लिए प्रतिबंधित है जिनके एक समान हित हैं तथा ऐसे सभी कर्मचारी सेवा एसोसिएशन की सदस्यता के पात्र हैं।

(घ) सेवा ऐसोसिएशन का गठन किसी जाति, जनजाति अथवा धार्मिक संप्रदाय अथवा ऐसी किसी जाति, जनजाति अथवा धार्मिक संप्रदाय के वर्ग के भीतर के किसी ग्रुप के आधार पर नहीं किया जाता है।

(ङ) ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति जो एक सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं है, सेवा एसोसिएशन के मामले से सम्बद्ध नहीं हो सकता।

(च) सेवा एसोसिएशन की कार्यकारिणी की नियुक्ति केवल सदस्यों में से ही की जाती है।

(छ) सेवा एसोसिएशन के फंड सरकार द्वारा दिये गये अनुदानों यदि कोई हो तो, तथा सदस्यों के अंशदान (चंदा) के अनन्य रूप में होता है तथा केवल सेवा एसोसिएशन के उद्देश्यों की वृद्धि हेतु खर्च किया जाता है।

2. (क) सेवा एसोसिएशन के सदस्यों के सामान्य हित से सम्बद्ध मामले के अतिरिक्त सेवा एसोसिएशन कोई अभ्यावेदन अथवा प्रतिनिधि नहीं भेजेगा।

(ख) सेवा एसोसिएशन सेवा मामलों के सम्बन्ध में वैयक्तिक सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विवाद का समर्थन नहीं करेगा।

(ग) सेवा एसोसिएशन कोई राजनीतिक फण्ड एकत्र नहीं करेगा तथा किसी राजनीतिक अथवा किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी का विचार रखते हुए प्रचार कार्य नहीं करेगा।

(घ) सेवा एसोसिएशन द्वारा सभी अभ्यावेदन उचित माध्यम द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे तथा आमतौर पर विभाग या कार्यालय के सचिव या अध्यक्ष को लिखे जायेंगे।

(ङ) सदस्यों एवं पदाधिकारियों की एक सूची, नियमों की एक अद्यतन प्रति तथा सेवा एसोसिएशन के लेखाओं की एक लेखा परीक्षा की गई विवरणी आम वार्षिक बैठक के पश्चात् उचित माध्यम के द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष सरकार को इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे ताकि वे सरकार के पास प्रत्येक वर्ष कि पहली जुलाई से पहले पहुंच सके।

(च) सेवा एसोसिएशन के नियमों में बड़ा संशोधन केवल सरकार की पूर्वानुमति से किया जायेगा तथा कम महत्व का कोई अन्य संशोधन सरकार की सूचना के लिए उचित माध्यम के द्वारा भेजा जाएगा।

(छ) इससे पूर्व की सेवा एसोसिएशन किसी अन्य यूनियन, सेवा एसोसिएशन अथवा फेडरेशन के साथ सम्बन्धस्थापित करें, सरकार की पूर्वानुमति ले ली जायेगी।

(ज) सेवा एसोसिएशन को ऐसी फेडरेशन अथवा कानफेडरेशन अथवा सेवा एसोसिएशन से जिसकी मान्यता सरकार द्वारा समाप्त की जा चुकी है, सम्बद्ध विच्छेद करना होगा।

(झ) सेवा एसोसिएशन सरकार की पूर्वानुमति के बिना कोई आवधिक पत्रिका अथवा बुलेटिन आरम्भ अथवा प्रकाशित नहीं करेगी ।

(ञ) सेवा एसोसिएशन को किसी आवधिक पत्रिका अथवा बुलेटिन को प्रकाशित करना बन्द करना होगा, यदि सरकार द्वारा इस आधार पर ऐसा करने का निदेश हुआ हो कि उसका प्रकाशन केन्द्रीय सरकार, किसी राज्य की सरकार अथवा किसी सरकारी प्राधिकारी के हितों अथवा सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा सरकार अथवा किसी सरकारी प्राधिकारी के बीच अच्छे सम्बन्धों के प्रतिकूल है ।

(ट) सेवा एसोसिएशन कोई ऐसा कार्य नहीं करेगी अथवा किसी ऐसे कार्य के करने में सहायता नहीं देगी जो किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी द्वारा किया गया हो, तथा जिसके करने से केन्द्रीय सिविल (आचरण) नियम 1964 के 8, 9, 11, 12, 16 तथा 20 नियमों की व्यवस्था का उल्लंघन होता हो ।

(ठ) सेवा एसोसिएशन को किसी विदेशी प्राधिकारी के साथ कोई पत्राचार नहीं करना चाहिए । वह सरकार के मार्फत ही ऐसा कर सकती है तथा सरकार को इसे रोकने का भी अधिकार है ; और

(ड) एसोसिएशन द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से किसी पदाधिकारी द्वारा सरकार को अथवा किसी सरकारी प्राधिकारी को लिखे गये पत्रों में किसी प्रकार की अभद्रपूर्ण अथवा अनुचित भाषा नहीं लिखी जानी चाहिए ।

3. यदि सरकार की दृष्टि में मान्यता प्राप्त सेवा एसोसिएशन उक्त पैरा 1 तथा 2 में निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने में असफल रहती है तो सरकार एसोसिएशन को दी गई मान्यता को रद्द कर सकती है ।

विवरण –ख

औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों की एसोसिएशनों यूनियनों को मान्यता प्रदान करने वाली नियमावली

1. सामान्य सिद्धांत के तौर पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि कर्मचारियों की यूनियनों अथवा फेडरेशनों को मान्यता प्रदान करना और उसको जारी रखना सरकार के विवेकाधिकार में निहित है । परन्तु एक बार दी गई मान्यता को बगैर पर्याप्त कारण के और मान्यता के प्रस्तावित रद्दी करण के विरूद्ध संबंधित यूनियन को बगैर अवसर प्रदान किये वापस नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए ।

2. किसी भी संघ के आवेदन पर तब तक विचार नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक वह निम्नलिखित शर्तों को पूरा न करे :—

(क) उसकी सदस्यता केवल उसी उद्योग अथवा उद्योगों के श्रमिकों के लिए सीमित होनी चाहिए जो एक दूसरे से सम्बद्ध हो अथवा जिनमें निकट का संबंध हो ।

(ख) वह उक्त उद्योग अथवा उद्योगों में काम करने वाले सभी श्रमिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हो ।

(ग) उसके नियमों में उपर्युक्त खंड (ख) में उल्लिखित श्रमिकों अथवा किसी भी श्रेणी को किसी उसकी सदस्यता से बाहर रखने का प्रावधान न हो ।

(घ) यूनियन के नियमों अथवा इसके संविधान में हड़ताल घोषित करनेकी प्रक्रिया से संबंधित उपयुक्त व्यवस्था हो।

(ङ) 6 महीनों में कम से कम एक बार इसकी कार्यकारी समिति की बैठक करने का प्रावधान भी नियमों में होना चाहिए।

(च) यह भारतीय श्रमिक संघ अधिनियम, 1926 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हो।

3. यूनियन के प्रतिनिधित्व स्वरूप को स्थापित करने के लिए यह पर्याप्त होगा कि जिन श्रमिकों के लिए यूनियन प्रतिनिधित्व का दावा करती है उनका कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत उसके सदस्य हों।

4. विभिन्न श्रमिकों की श्रेणियों अर्थात् लिपिकों, पर्यवेक्षकों और श्रमिकों की मिली जुली यूनियनों के मामले में उनकी मान्यता को तब तक रोक लेना चाहिए जब तक कि तीनों श्रेणियां अर्थात् लिपिकों, पर्यवेक्षकों और श्रमिकों जो सदस्य के बतौर यूनियन में शामिल होने के पात्र हैं, के प्रत्येक वर्ग के कर्मचारियों के सदस्यों की संख्या 15 प्रतिशत न हो।

5. यूनियनों की फेडरेशन को मान्यता प्रदान करने से पूर्व यह सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक नहीं है कि उक्त फैडरेशन द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व की गई सभी यूनियनें भी मान्यता प्राप्त हों।

6. यदि किसी फेडरेशन के खाते पर सभी श्रमिकों की सदस्यता 15 प्रतिशत हो तो कोई भी फैडरेशन सभी यूनियनों की प्रतिनिधि मानी जायेगी।

7. उसी प्रकार एक संस्था से अधिक का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली यूनियनों के मामले में मान्यता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य के लिए यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि उसके सदस्यों के खाते में प्रत्येक संस्था के, जिनका इन्हें प्रतिनिधित्व करना है, सदस्यों की निर्धारित प्रतिशतता होनी चाहिए। मान्यता प्रशासन की कुल संख्या के आधार पर प्रदान की जानी चाहिए जिसका की यूनियन प्रतिनिधित्व करने का दावा करती है बशर्ते कि पृथक संस्था के निर्धारित प्रनिशत सदस्य यूनियन के सदस्य होने की स्थिति में पृथक संस्था की समस्याओं के संबंध में प्रतिनिधित्व देने पर विचार किया जायेगा।

8. मान्यता प्राप्त संगठन को ये आवश्यकताएं पूरी करनी होती हैं :-

(क) अपने संविधान, वार्षिक लेखा तथा अपने सदस्यों की सूची की प्रतियों को नियमित रूप से प्रस्तुत करना।

(ख) संविधान में किए जाने वाले किसी संशोधनों की तुरंत सूचना देना।

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय के दिनांक 22-10-80 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या एन० आर०-7/145) 1डी०-10/48 में दिए गए निर्धारित माध्यमों द्वारा सरकार को निश्चित रुप से कोई भी प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करना।

9. मान्यता हेतु आवेदन प्रस्तुत करने की प्रक्रिया :—

(क) ट्रेड यूनियन से प्राप्त आवेदन पर प्रशासन का कार्य प्रभारी स्टाफ माध्यम द्वारा एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगा जिस में कि अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह भी बर्शाना चाहिए :—

(1) मान्यता हेतु आवेदन करने वाली यूनियन का नाम।

(2) कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी और उनका प्रतिनिधित्व करने का उद्देश्य ।

(3) श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की संख्या

(4) संगठन के सदस्यों की संख्या ।

(5) समान श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली किसी अन्य मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन का ब्यौरा ।

(ख) यह रिपोर्ट यूनियन के नियमों की प्रति तथा पंजीकरण के प्रमाण पत्र के प्रति के साथ प्रस्तुत की जानी चाहिए ।

(ग) इस रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने पर मंत्रालय मान्यता देने के प्रश्न पर निर्णय लेगा और अपने निर्णय से संबंधित शाखा/मुख्यालय/निदेशालय को सूचित करेगा ।

विवरण---ग

(क) **राष्ट्रीय डाक-तार कर्मचारी महासंघ तथा इससे सम्बन्ध यूनियनें :**

1. राष्ट्रीय डाक-तार कर्मचारी महासंघ सी–22 बियर्ड रोड नई दिल्ली––110001. 12–8–55
2. अखिल भारतीय डाक कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी–3, दादाघोष भवन, 1, पटेल रोड, नई दिल्ली––110008 12–8–55
3. अखिल भारतीय डाक कर्मचारी यूनियन पोस्टमैन एवं श्रेणी–4, 13; विट्ठलभाई पटेल हाउस, रफी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली–1 18–7–56
4. अखिल भारतीय रेल डाक सेवा एवं मेल मोटर सर्विस कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी–3, डी–2, टेलीग्राफ प्लेस, 1, बियर्ड रोड, नई दिल्ली–8 6–7–54
5. अखिल भारतीय रेल डाक सेवा कर्मचारी यूनियन मेल गार्ड एवं श्रेणी–4, दादाघोष भवन, 1, पटेल रोड, नई दिल्ली 28–3–56
6. अखिल भारतीय तार इंजीनियरी कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी–3, दादाघोष भवन, 1 पटेल रोड, नई दिल्ली–8
7. अखिल भारतीय तार इंजीनियरी कर्मचारी यूनियन, लाइन स्टाफ एंव श्रेणी–4, दादाघोष भवन, 1, पटेल रोड, नई दिल्ली–8
8. अखिल भारतीय तार परिवार कर्मचारी यूनियन, श्रेणी–3 4128 वैस्टर्न एक्सटेंशन एरिया, करोलबाग, नई दिल्ली–5 4–3–55
9. अखिल भारतीय तार परिवार कर्मचारी यूनियन, श्रेणी 3, दादाघोष भवते, 1, पटेल रोड, नई दिल्ली–8
10. अखिल भारतीय (डाक-तार) प्रशासनिक कार्यालय कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी–3 व 4, सी 1, 2 बियर्ड रोड, नई दिल्ली–1

ख---राष्ट्रीय डाक-तार संगठनों का महासंघ तथा इससे संबद्ध यूनियन एसोशएशने :

1 राष्ट्रीय डाक-तार संगठनों का महासंघ, टी–16, अतुलग्रोव, नई दिल्ली –1 31–1–70
2. राष्ट्रीय विभागेत्तर ऐजेन्ट यूनियन, टी–16, यतुलग्रोव, नई दिल्ली–1 10–10–68
3. राष्ट्रीय डाक-कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी –3 अतुलग्रोव टी–16, रोड, नई दिल्ली–1 10–10–68
4. राष्ट्रीय डाक-कर्मचारी यूनियन डाकिया एवं श्रेणी–4, नं0 21, डाक-तार कालोनी, सिविल लाइन, दिल्ली–54 10–10–68

5. अखिल भारतीय दूरसंचार कनिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी एसोशिएशन 2/334 आर० के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली–22	उपलब्ध नहीं
6. अखिल भारतीय तार परियात लिपकीय कर्मचारी यूनियन, टी०–14 अतुलग्रोव नई दिल्ली –1	24–9–68
7. राष्ट्रीय रेल डाक सेवा कर्मचारी यूनियन, श्रेणी–3, मकान नं० 212/ए नगीनाबाग, अजमेर (राजस्थान)	25–10–69
8. राष्ट्रीय तार परियात कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी–4, टी०–16, अतुलग्रोव नई दिल्ली –110001	25–10–69
9. राष्ट्रीय तार इंजीनियरी कर्मचारी यूनियन लाइन स्टाफ एवं श्रेणी–4 32ए जमालुद्दीन हुसैन स्ट्रीट त्रिरुचनापली –1	25–10–69
10. अखिल भारतीय रेल डाक सेवा सहायक अधीक्षक तथा निरीक्षक एसोसिएशन, सीएचक्यू डी–6, देवनगर, नई दिल्ली –5	30–4–56
11. अखिल भारतीय डाक-तार प्रशासनिक कार्यालय एसोसिएशन 110/75 नया गांव लखनऊ, गांव लखनऊ ––1,	उपलब्ध नहीं।
12. राष्ट्रीय तार इंजीनियरी कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी–3 टी 16 अतुलग्रोव रोड, नई दिल्ली ––1	31–1–70
13. कनिष्ठ अभियन्ता दूरसंचार संघ एसोशिएशन (भारत) सैक्टर 5/892 आर० के० पुरम–नई दिल्ली–22	4–3–49
14. राष्ट्रीय रेल डाक सेवा कर्मचारी यूनियन मेलगार्ड एवं श्रेणी–4, टी 16 अतुलल ग्रोव रोड, नई दिल्ली –1	9–6–70
15. राष्ट्रीय तार परियात कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी ––3, सी० एच० क्यू० प्रेम भवन सुभाष मार्ग कोटा राजस्थान	12–6–70
16. तार सहायक अधीक्षक एसोशिएशन सी एच क्यू 6/ 651 आर० के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली –22	14–11–68
17. अखिल भारतीय टलीफोन परियात कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन साराभाई टैम्पुल स्ट्रीट दुर्गापुर विजयवाड़ा	30–8–74

ग–– भारतीय डाक-तार कर्मचारी महासंघ तथा इसे संबद्ध यूनियन और एसोशिएशनें :—

1. भारतीय डाक-तार कर्मचारी महासंघ टी 15 अतुलग्रोव रोड, नई दिल्ली –1	
2. भारतीय डाक-कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी–2 बी––823, राजोरी गार्डन) नई दिल्ली –27	
3. भारतीय (डाक–तार) प्रशासनिक कार्यालय कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी) 3 एवं 4 अतुलग्रोव रोड, नई दिल्ली–1	17–11–78
4. भारतीय डाक कर्मचारी यूनियन और पोस्टमैन और श्रेणी–4 सेक्टर, 6,) आर० के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली –22	

5. भारतीय विभागेत्तर कर्मचारी यूनियन 15/2 बी, सिंगल स्टोरी, तिलक नगर, नई दिल्ली–18
6. भारतीय रेल डाक सेवा एवं मेलमोटर सेवा कर्मचारी यूनियन मेलगार्ड एवं श्रेणी–4 टी 15 अतुल ग्रोव रोड नई दिल्ली –1
7. भारतीय रेल डाक सेवा एवं मेल-मोटर सेवा कर्मचारी यूनियन – श्रेणी–3, सी एच क्यू टी 15 अतुलग्रोव रोड नई दिल्ली –1 [17–11–78
8. भारतीय तार परियात कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी —4 टी 15 अतुलग्रोव रोड, नई दिल्ली —1
9. भारतीय टेलीफोन कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी —3 पुष्पराज 48 सैलाश सोसाइटी पुणे–9
10. भारतीय टेलीफोन कर्मचारी यूनियन लाइन स्टाफ एवं श्रेणी –4 टी 15 अतुलग्रोव रोड, नई दिल्ली —1.
11. भारतीय डाक-तार टेकनीसियन यूनियन 392, लाल कुर्ती बाजार, अम्बाला कैंट—1 17–11–68

घ—गैर संबद्ध यूनियन/एसोसिएशन

1. अखिल भारतीय डाक रेल एवं डाक सेवा लेखाकार एसोसिएशन द्वारा सहायक पोस्टमास्टर मुख्य डाकघर पांडिचेरी –1 उप लब्ध नहीं
2. अखिश भारतीय निरीक्षक एवं डाक घर उपअधीक्षक एसोसिएशन यू डी 10, देवनगर, नई दिल्ली —5. 24–9–68
3. अखिल भारतीय बचत बैंक नियन्त्रण कर्मचारी यूनियन ए–7, न्यू गुप्ता कालोनी कंबरी रोड, दिल्ली—33 24–9–68
4. अखिल भारतीय डाक-तार सिविल विंग राज पत्रितकर्मचारी यूनियन फ्लैट नं0 42, सी 2/सी, पोकेट नं0 12 जनकपुरी नई दिल्ली–58 25–10–69
5. अखिल भारतीय पोस्टल सुपरवाइजर (सामान्य लाइन) 32, कामराज नगर सालीग्राम डाक घर मद्रास—93 21–4–70
6. अखिल भारतीय डाक कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन सी एच क्यू 0 4 बी 116 गंगाराम अस्पताल नई दिल्ली 8–8–77
7. अखिल भारतीय इंजीनियर्स यूनियन (सिविल) एसोशिएशन डाक-तार सिविल विंग, द्वारा डिवीजन नं० 1 (डाक-तार) 3, कौमांडर इन चीफ रोड, मद्रास—600005. 22–12–78

ङ. औद्योगिक कर्मचारी यूनियन :

1. डाक-तार मजदूर यूनियन, नं0 173-बी, आचार्य जगदीश बोस रोड, श्रमिक भवन, कलकत्ता—700014. 5–12–51
2. अखिल भारतीय औद्योगिक कर्मचारी संघ, 7 सी गोखले रोड, कलकत्ता–700020. 18–9–46

च—औद्योगिक एवं गैर औद्योगिक स्टाफ का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले संयुक्त यूनियन ।

1. टेलीफोन कर्मचारी यूनियन (जिला और कार्यशाला), 82 मुकंद निवास, (संयुक्त शेखाराम फकीर रोड, महीमा बम्बई—400016, डीडी एवं औद्योगिक गैर औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए)। 3–12–45

Reduction of the Per Capita Quota of Sugar Supplies through Fair Price Shops

4602. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to reduce the per capita quota of sugar supplied through fair price shops;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to provide satisfactory quantity of sugar to the fair price shops to remove the difficulty of consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c) With the reintroduction of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979, the Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas as obtaining during previous partial control period immediately prior to decontrol of sugar on 16-8-1978, have been revived. These monthly statewise quotas were fixed during previous partial control period with effect from December 1977 on the basis of 425 grams of monthly per capita availability with reference to the projected population as on 1-4-1978. On account of increase in population during the last 2½ years or so, the monthly per capita availability in various States has come down to a corresponding extent necessitating adjustments in the scale of distribution by the State Governments so as to manage distribution from within the existing quotas. On account of limited availability of levy sugar due to sharp decline in sugar production in 1979-80 season and uncertain prospects of production in the current 1980-81 season, it is not possible for the present to consider the requests of varous State Governments for increase in their monthly levy sugar quotas.

Titles Selected for Translation by Indo-Soviet Joint Commission

4603. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of titles selected by the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for translation into Indian languages;

(b) where these books will be printed; and

(c) the extent to which India will be beneficiary as a result of printing of these books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). All the titles selected for publication under this Programme are in English. They are printed in USSR and made available to Indian scholars in low priced editions.

(c) Does not arise.

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात में प्राकृतिक आपदाएं

4604. श्री छोतू भाई [illegible] : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1977 से 1980 की अवधि के दौरान गुजरात में बाढ़, सूखे और अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के परिणामस्वरूप हुई हानि का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) प्रति वर्ष होने वाली इस हानि को पूरा करने के लिए गुजरात ने कितनी सहायता की मांग की और केन्द्र ने इस मांग में से कितनी अनुदान राशि स्वीकृत की, साथ ही अब तक गुजरात को अनुदान की कितनी राशि दी गई और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा सहायता के रूप में मांगे गए अनुदानों तथा ऋणों की धनराशि न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) अनुदानों एवं ऋणों की बाकी धनराशि कब दी जाएगी और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख). गुजरात में 1977–1980 की अवधि के दौरान बाढ़ तथा सूखे के कारण हुए नुकसान/क्षति तथा गुजरात सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई सहायता और इसके लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ). प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के लिए राहत संबंधी आवश्यक खर्च के लिए वित्त प्रदान करने की योजना वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। प्रत्येक राज्य को दी जाने वाली सहायता की मात्रा केन्द्रीय दल के क्षेत्रीय दौरों तथा उसके राज्य सरकार के साथ विस्तृत विचार विमर्श करने तथा प्रत्येक मामले की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफ़ारिश के बाद तय की जाती है। सहायता के स्वरुप एवं मात्रा कों निर्धारित करते समय प्रभावित जन संख्या, विशेष रूप से छोटे एवं सीमान्त कृषक, भूमिहीन श्रमिक तथा राहत की आवश्यकता वाले अन्य कमजोर वर्गों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

विवरण

गुजरात में 1977 से 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान बाढ़ से फसलों को हुए नुकसान/सम्पति में हुई क्षति का मूल्य तथा मानव जीवन की हानि तथा गुजरात सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई सहायता और केन्द्र द्वारा दी गई सहायता

क्रम संख्या	आपदा का वर्ष	प्रभावित फसलों का मूल्य	मारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	निजी सम्पति को पहुंची क्षति का अनुमान	सार्वजनिक सम्पतियों की हुई हानि का अनुमानित मूल्य	गुजरात सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई सहायता	भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा
		लाख रुपए			लाख रुपए		
1.	1977	2368.56	80	254.81	2925.38	5566.00	1043.00
2.	1978	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	1979	1655.00	2005	2956.91	11231.37	23500.00	50.60.00
4.	1980	2201.95	42	1007.80	3521.00	15251.00	1898.00

गुजरात में 1977 से 1979 तक तथा 1980–1981 की अवधि के दौरान सूखे से हुई क्षति, उससे प्रभावित आबादी, प्रभावित क्षेत्र तथा प्रभावित पशु और गुजरात द्वारा मांगी गई सहायता तथा सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा दी गई सहायता ।

वर्ष	प्रभावित जन-संख्या (लाख)	प्रभावित क्षेत्र (लाख हैक्टेयर)	प्रभावित पशु (लाख)	राज्य सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपए)	भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा (करोड़ रुपए)
1. 1977-79	कुछ नहीं	–	–	–	–
2. 1980-1981	60.00	11.24	16.80	37.28	6.12

खादी उत्पादन

4605. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :** क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गत तीन वर्षों में खादी का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में खादी की बिक्री पर दी गई छूट पूरी करने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में सरकार द्वारा कितनी राजसहायता दी गई ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान खादी के कुल उत्पादन के आंकड़े नीचे दिए अनुसार हैं :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन (करोड़ रुपये में)
1977–78	64.89
1978–79	76.54
1979–80	92.03

(ख) सरकार द्वारा सुलभ की गई निधियों में से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संस्थाओं और राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों को भुगतान की गई छूट की कुल धनराशि नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	भुगतान की गई छूट की धनराशि (करोड़ रूपयों में)
1977–78	8.61
1978–79	9.40
1979–80	9.59

Merger of G. B. W. R. with C.W.C.

4606. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of merger of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation with the Central Water Commission;

(b) whether there was any piece meal merger in violation of the recommendations of the Murthy Committee;

(c) whether as a result, the Ministerial staff of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation is being deprived of in the matter of promotion, transfer, crossing of E.B., permanency, grant of House Building loans etc.;

(d) whether there is any bottleneck due to legal scare; and

(e) if so, the reasons why the Law Ministry was not consulted before the merger plan was initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation has been made an integral part of the Central Water Commission and is now functioning as a sub-ordinate office under the administrative and budgetary control of Central Water Commission.

The technical gazetted and non-gazetted cadres of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation have been merged with the corresponding cadres of Central Water Commission w.e.f. 23.5.78 and 3.11.1978 respectively. A decision on the proposal of merging the remaining ministerial and Group 'D' staff of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation with the Central Water Commission has been deferred in view of a Writ Petition in the Court against the merger of outside organisations with the Commission and representations of the Staff of Central Water Commission in

the Departmental Council of the erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture against merger of technical posts.

(c) Instructions have already been issued to Central Water Commission under which the organisation now functions, to attend expeditiously to all administrative matters concerning Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation, including matter relating to promotion, transfer, crossing of efficiency bar, permanency, grant of house building advance etc. of the Ministerial Staff of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Law Ministry was duly consulted.

Commemorative Stamp in Honour of Baba Saheb B. R. Ambedkar

4607. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR:

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue a special commemorative stamp in honour of Baba Saheb B. R. Ambedkar on his 25th death anniversary on 6th December, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd), Ambedkar Bhavan, New Delhi has made a similar demand;

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The P&T Department has already issued two commemorative stamps on late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on 14-4-1966 and 14-4-1973. There is at present, no proposal to issue any stamp in honour of the personality.

Western Kosi Canal

4608. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many kilometers of the proposed Western Kosi Canal have already been dug and how many kilometers underway east of river Kamala completed separately in Nepalese and Indian territory and whether the entire length of east of Kamala river will be completed before the coming rainy season;

(b) how many and what part of the total structural work has been/is being or still remains to be completed east of Kamala;

(c) what is stage of the structure across river Kamala; and

(d) whether land acquisition of Kamala has begun and whether it is proposed to shift the alignment slightly northwards and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

टेलीफोनों के कार्यकरण के बारे में शिकायतें

4709. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या सरकार को जनता द्वारा देश में विभिन्न भागों में की जा रही इन शिकायतों का पता है कि उनके टेलीफोन काफी समय के लिए खराब रहते हैं और बार-बार की जाने वाली शिकायतों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता और उनके बावजूद टेलीफोन किराया उपभोक्ताओं से पूरा लिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी कि

जितनी अवधि के लिए टेलीफोन खराब रहे उतने समय का किराया न लिया जाये।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं से प्राप्त शिकायतों पर इसी उद्देश्य से विशेष रूप से तैनात किए गए कर्मचारियों द्वारा यथाशीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाता है।

(ख) अवरोधित अवधि हेतु किराये से संबंधित मामलों की गहराई से जांच की गई। एक तिमाही में 45 दिन अथवा उस से अधिक के अवरोध की अवधि हेतु किराये में छूट प्रदान करने की प्रक्रिया को एक प्रायोगिक आधार पर आजमाने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

Underground Cable Net Work of Delhi Telephones

4610. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have mooted a plan to project the underground cable net work of Delhi Telephones; and

(b) if so, total estimated cost of the project and the time by which the project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to construct cable ducts for laying junction cables and primary and secondary cables along the junctions routes in Delhi. The cables are also proposed to be put under gas pressure to protect them from moisture in the event of damage.

(b) The project will be a continuing one. For the two years 1981-82 and 1982-83 schemes for construction of about 34 KM cable ducts at a cost of Rs. 4.91 crores have been drawn up.

Central Enactment on Academic and Administrative Aspect of Education

4611. SHRI M V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Federation of Educational Association has submitted a memorandum in which they have called for a Central enactment on both the academic and administrative aspects of education;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has examined the points mentioned in the memorandum; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The points mentioned in the Memorandum have been noted.

Procuring Rice by Karnataka from Open Market

4612. SHRI B. V DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh has supplied rice to Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the total quantity so far supplied;

(c) whether Karnataka State has decided to purchase rice from the open market to build a sizeable buffer stock;

(d) if so, the total quantity so far supplied by the Union Government to the State Government;

(e) wheher in February 1981, Karnataka State had demanded 25,000 tonnes from the Centre; and

(f) if so, how much was actually allotted to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Replies of the State Governments are awaited.

(d) In the period from January 1980 to January 1981, 89,500 tonnes of rice was allotted from Central Pool for Public Distribution System against the demand of 74,500 tonnes. The State Government had lifted only 26,500 tonnes of rice during that period.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) 14,500 tonnes.

मेलघाट आदिवासियों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए अनुदान

4613. **श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने पंजाब राव कृषि विद्यापीठ अकोला को वर्ष 1978–83 के लिए, मेलघाट आदिवासियों के आर्थिक विकास हेतु 24, 25,555.00 रु० का अनुदान मंजूर किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में से अब तक वास्तव में कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है ; और

(ग) इस आवंटित राशि का उपयोग अब तक किन विकास कार्यों के लिए किया गया है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामी नाथन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) 20 नवम्बर, 1978 (विश्वविद्यालय के द्वारा परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने की तिथि) से आज तक पंजाब राव कृषि विद्यापीठ को 8,82,440.00 रुपये की राशि जारी की जा चुकी है।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय से सूचना मंगायी गयी है और जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी उसे सभा के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा।

Building for Burdwan R. M. S.

4614. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postal department is considering to hire a spacious building for R. M. S. Burdwan; and

(b) whether the present RMS building is too congested and had to shift a part of its work to Durgapur and Asansol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Railways are constructing additional accommodation for this RMS Office. Durgapur second class packet sorting office was opened from operational considerations. No work of the RMS Office at Burdwan was transferred to Durgapur or Asansol for easing the problem of shortage of accommodation at Burdwan.

Proposal to Expand Vidisha Auto Exchange

4615. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of Vidisha Auto Exchange;

(b) if so, what is the new proposed capacity;

(c) when the expansion work will be completed; and

(d) the total number in waiting list for NTC in Vidisha, Baroda, Raisen and Bareli as on 31 January, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 500 lines.

(c) Barring any unforeseen circumstances during 1982.

(d) VIDISHA	64
BARODA	NIL
RAISEN	NIL
BARELI	1

P. C. OS. in Operation in each State

4616. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public call offices functioning as on 1st January, 1981 State-wise;

(b) the number of such public call offices proposed to be established in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) whether, Government are aware that because several public call offices are connected on the same lines, these have ceased to functions properly; and

(d) whether Government proposes to connect these public call offices separately to make them beneficial and useful to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The statement is placed on the table of the House.

(b) It is proposed to open 20,000 Long Distance Public Telephones in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The State-wise figures are under finalisation.

(c) Although in some case public call offices have been connected in tandem. This has not been found to have adverse effect on their functioning.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Statement

No. of Long Distance Public Telephones facility as an 1-1-81.

Sl. No.	Circle	No. of L.D.P.C.Os.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2503
2.	Bihar	1383
3.	Gujarat Circle including:	
	(a) Gujarat	484
	(b) Dadra, Nagar Haveli	
	(c) Daman, Diu.	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	157
5.	Kerala Circle including	
	(a) Kerala	187
	(b) Lakshadweep Islands)	
6.	Karnataka	1040
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1025
8.	Maharashtra Circle including	
	(a) Maharashtra	600
	(b) Goa	8

1	2	3
9.	North Eastern Circle including	
	(a) Assam	250
	(b) Arunachal Pradesh	14
	(c) Manipur	26
	(d) Meghalaya	50
	(e) Mizoram	8
	(f) Nagaland	25
	(g) Tripura	46
10.	North Western Circle including	
	(a) Punjab	213
	(b) Haryana	481 (481)
	(c) Himachal Pradesh	112
	(d) Chandigarh	6
11.	Orissa	405 (485)
12.	Rajasthan	675
13.	Tamil Nadu Circle including	
	(a) Tamil Nadu	1303
	(b) Pondicherry	10
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2361
15.	West Bengal Circle including	
	(a) West Bengal	553
	(b) Sikkim	16
	(c) Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6

Slums in Big Cities

4617. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of slums are coming up in big cities like Bombay, Bangalore etc.;

(b) whether Government have taken a policy decision regarding slums in big cities;

(c) whether the slums in the existing places are to be improved or cleared and shifted; and

(d) the funds allotted for slums in 1980-81 and the amount so far spent?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Government are aware of the fact that slum problem in the big cities is acute.

(b) and (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85, as approved by the National Development Council, lays great emphasis on environmental improvement of slums.

(d) The scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is in

the State sector and is implemented as part of the Minimum Needs Programme. An outlay of Rs. 2402 lakhs has been provided in the Plans of the States and Union Territories for implementing this scheme during 1980-81. The figures of expenditure incurred are not available.

रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत मकान

4618. **श्री आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा तैयार की गई रोहिणी आवासीय योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाये जाने वाले मकानों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

संसदीय-कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) रोहिणी स्कीम दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बनाई है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि स्कीम में दी गई श्रेणीवार प्लाटों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

श्रेणी	प्लाटों की संख्या
आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग/जनता	51,000
निम्न आय वर्ग	45,900
मध्यम आय वर्ग	16,150
उच्च आय वर्ग	3,966
	1,17,016

उपर्युक्त प्लाटों के अतिरिक्त, सामूहिक आवास में 17,000 रिहायशी एककों का एक प्रावधान है।

(ख) लगभग 5 वर्ष।

Revision of Pay Scale of Postal Employees

4619. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to revise the pay scales of postal employees shortly; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Saline Land

4620. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more land is going saline in the country;

(b) whether any study has been undertaken in regard to the land already gone saline during the last ten years and what are its details; and

(c) whether it is proposed to develop a package technology for the proper management of saline land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No definite study/survey has been done so far to determine the extent of land that has gone saline during the last ten years. However, considerable areas, which have come under irrigation in the last few decades, are reported to be affected by waterlogging and salinization.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is developing suitable technology for reclamation of saline soils.

Procurement of Milk by D.M.S.

4621. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the means of getting milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) whether this milk is being brought by special milk tankers;

(c) if so, the quantity of milk being so transported daily;

(d) whether permission of Government had been allowed for import of milk tankers and spares for this purpose from abroad; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Delhi Milk Scheme is procuring its raw milk from the State Government agencies/cooperative organisations of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab & Madhya Pradesh. In addition, raw milk is also received from the cattle colonies in Delhi. The State agencies have undertaken to deliver the milk at the Delhi Milk Scheme. Under the agreement executed by these agencies, the quantity of milk undertaken to be supplied by them to Delhi Milk Schemes in 1981 is as follows:

(Milk in Kgs. per day)

April to July	March and Aug. to October	November to February
72,500	96,000	1,33,000

These agencies transport the milk mainly in their conventional milk tankers.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Alleged Mismanagement and Irregularities of Public Schools in Delhi

4622. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is gross mis-management and irregularities in the various Public Schools of the Capital;

(b) whether the teachers and employees are paid much less as compared to Government institutions;

(c) whether a number of schools have violated the Delhi Education Act;

(d) if so, the particulars, thereof;

(e) whether schools demand capitation fees at the time of admission; and

(f) if so, what action Government propose to take against the Public Schools in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Complaints against some of the managements of recognised unaided schools have been brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

(b) In some cases teachers of unaided recognised schools were found to have been paid less than what is admissible to teachers of corresponding category in Government schools.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, St. Michel Grammar School, Sahibabad Daulatpur; Arwachin Bharti Middle School, Shahdara and Salwan Public School, Rajinder Nagar, violated some of the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973; the Arwachin Bharti Middle School, Shahdara, did not pay salary to its teachers at rates admissible tocorresponding category of teachers in Govt. schools.

(e) No specific complaint in this regard has been received by the Delhi Administration.

(f) Management of the three

schools named in answer to part (d) of the Question were ordered to be taken over under the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act; but, the management of the Schools concerned have obtained restraint orders from the Delhi High Court where their cases are sub-judice at present.

Water Development Corporation

4623. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has under its consideration any proposal to set up a Water Development Corporation for the optimum utilisation of water for irrigation;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) specific steps already taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Setting up of a National Water Development Agency for carrying out surveys and investigation for optimum development of water resources of the Peninsular Rivers Development component of the National Perspective for Water Resources Development, prepared by the Union Ministry of Irrigation, is under active consideration.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को मंजूर किया गया चावल और राशि

4624. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा रोजगार के अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाने तथा स्थाई सामुदायिक परिसम्पत्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को कितने टन चावल की मंजूरी की गई है तथा मंजूरी का नकद भुगतान करने और सामग्री की खरीद करने के लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है और ये स्वीकृतियां कब की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या स्वीकृत चावल और राशि का राज्य सरकार द्वारा सभी जिलों के बीच वितरण कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वितरण के लिए किन मानदण्डों को अपनाया गया है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम/राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार को संस्वीकृत खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा तथा सामग्री की खरीद करने तथा मजदूरी का आंशिक रूप में नकद भुगतान करने के लिए नकद निधियों की धनराशि और साथ ही संस्वीकृतियों की तारीखों को दर्शानेवाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां। राज्य सरकार द्वारा जिलों को (1) सम्बन्धित समाहर्ताओं की मांग (2) क्षेत्र की प्रभावित जनसंख्या तथा (3) अधूरे निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए खाद्यान्नों तथा नकद निधियों का वितरण किया गया है।

विवरण

काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम/राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राजस्थान की राज्य सरकार को बंटित की गयी खाद्यानों की मात्रा और नकद निधियों और साथ ही संस्वीकृतियों की तारीखों को दर्शानेवाला विवरण।

बंठित की गई खाद्यानों की मात्रा (मीटरी टन में)	संस्वीकृति संख्या तथा तारीख	वस्तु घटकों के लिए की गयी नकद निधियां (लाख रुपये में)	संस्वीकृति संख्या तथा तारीख	मजदूरी घटकों के लिए बंटित की गई नकद निधियां (लाख रूपये में)	संस्वीकृति संख्या तथा तारीख
55,000	संख्या एम-13011(17)/ 80–एफ०डब्ल्यू०पी० दिनांक 21-4-1980	182.00	संख्या एम-13011(17)/ 80–एफ०डब्ल्यू०पी० दिनांक 31-1-1981	57.20	संख्या एम-13011(17)/ 80 एफ०डब्ल्यू०पी० दिनांक 31-1-81
55,000	संख्या एम—13011 (17)/ 80-एफ०डब्ल्यू०पी० दिनांक 16-5-1980				
20,000	संख्या एम—13011 (17)/ 80- एफ० डब्ल्यू ०पी० दिनांक 18-7-1980				

Production of Text Books by NCERT

4625. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the steps being taken for the Production of text books by the NCERT for schools coming under the jurisdiction of the Central Board of Secondary Education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The NCERT has been producing text books prescribed/recommended by the Central Board of Secondary Education for Secondary and Higher Secondary classes since 1964. For the year 1981-82, the NCERT has already launched its text books printing programme and all textbooks are likely to be available by June 1981. NCERT has built up a buffer stock of paper to ensure that the printing programme is not adversely effective by any shortage of paper.

राज्यों में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा

4626. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने जोतों की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित कर रखी है, प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी-कितनी अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित कर रखी है और उक्त निर्धारण किस तारीख को किया गया था क्या इसको लागू भी कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) प्रत्येक राज्य में भूमि की श्रेणी के अनुसार पांच सदस्यों के एक परिवार के लिए लागू अधिकतम सीमा तथा संशोधित सीमा कानून बनाने की तारीख को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	अधिकतम सीमा क्षेत्र	अधिनियम की तारीख
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10 से 54 एकड़	1-1-1973
2.	असम	50 बीघे (161/2 एकड़)	16-9-1975
3.	बिहार	15 से 45 एकड़	19-5-1973
4.	गुजरात	10 से 54 एकड़	23-2-1974
5.	हरियाणा	7.25 हैक्टेयर से 21.8 हैक्टेयर	23-12-1972
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10 से 70 एकड़	10-7-1973
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	813/14 से 228/11 एकड़	21-8-1976

1	2	3	4
8.	कर्नाटक	10 से 54 एकड़	23-2-1974
9.	केरल	12 से 15 एकड़	17-12-1969
10.	मणिपुर	5 से 6 हैक्टेयर	24-5-1976
11.	महाराष्ट्र	18 से 54 एकड़	6-8-1975
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	18 से 54 एकड़	7-3-1974
13.	उड़ीसा	10 से 45 एकड़	28-9-1973
14.	पंजाब	7 से 21.8 हैक्टेयर	2-4-1973
15.	राजस्थान	18 से 175 एकड़	1-1-1973
16.	सिक्किम	12.5 से 50 एकड़	7-6-1978
17.	तमिल नाडु	12 से 60 एकड़	15-2-1970
18.	त्रिपुरा	4 से 12 हैक्टेयर	30-4-1974
19.	उत्तर प्रदेश	7.30 से 18.25 हैक्टेयर	5-6-1973
20.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5 से 7 हैक्टेयर	8-2-1971

West Bengal proposal for setting up open University

4627. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the proposal of the West Bengal Government to set up 'Open University';

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). In a recent communication received from the Minister of Higher Education, Government of West Bengal, there was a mention, among others, that the State Government is considering a proposal to establish an 'Open University'. No details of the proposal have been received from the State Government.

Request from Indian Athletic Team of Veterans for Air Passage

4628. SHRIMATI GURBRINDER KAUR BRAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any request from any quarter regarding grant of financial assistance for air passage etc. to the members of the Indian Athletic Team of Veterans which participated in the Fourth World Veterans Games held at Christchurch, New Zealand during 7th to 14th January, 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the members of the Indian Athletic Team of Veterans won 4 Gold, 4 Silver and 4 Bronze medals in the 4th World Veterans Games held at Christchurch, New Zealand; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to suitably reward

those members of the team who won medals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All India Veterans Athletic Association requested the Government for financial assistance for passage cost etc. and foreign exchange for participation of Veterans Athletic team in the 4th World Veterans Games at Christchurch, New Zealand from 7th to 14th January, 1981.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no provision/scheme for giving rewards in such cases.

सूर्य मन्दिर और लिंगराज मंदिर

4629. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :–

(क) कोणार्क के सूर्य मन्दिर और भुवनेश्वर के लिंगराज मंदिर के संरक्षण तथा पर्यटकों के लिए अधिक आकर्षण प्रदान करने के लिए क्या योजना है ;

(ख) क्या पर्यटन की दृष्टि से कोणार्क और जगन्नाथपुरी के बीच तटीय क्षेत्र को आकर्षक बनाने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) कोणार्क में स्थित सूर्य मंदिर तथा भुवनेश्वर में स्थित लिंगराज मंदिर केन्द्रीय संरक्षण के अन्तर्गत आते हैं तथा भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण इनका रखरखाव करता है । पर्यटन विभाग तथा भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम इन स्थानों पर पर्यटकों के हितार्थ आवास तथा परिवहन की सुविधाओं का विकास कर रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग) कोणार्क तथा जगन्नाथपुरी के मध्य समुद्र तटीय क्षेत्र के के विकास का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है, तथापि भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम की योजनाएं हैं कि उड़ीसा के पर्यटन विकास निगम के सहयोग से कोणार्क में समुद्र तट पर एक कुटीर समूह तैयार कराया जाए और पूरी में समुद्रतट पर एक होटल बनवाया जाए।

Findings of Jha Committee on J.N.U.

4630. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. S. Jha to go into the affairs of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi; and

(b) what are its findings and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Committee which was set up on March 12, 1980, is yet to submit its report.

Establishment of a Second Line between Kovvur Exchange and Palvaram, Andhra Pradesh

4631. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation for establishment of a second line between Kovvur Exchange and Palavaram town in West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Government will sanction this second trunk line in view of the fact that Palavaram is a tribal area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Action has been initiated to provide the second trunk line.

Uneconomical Rate for Less Recovery of Sugar from Sugarcane

4632 SHRI. ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cane factories in U.P. pay less cane price to the farmers if the sugar recovery is less due to poor cane quality;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the factories, again pay less cane price to the farmers, even if the sugar recovery is less due to their negligence and improper maintenance of the factories;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps Government proposes to take so that the farmers may get the cane price according to their cane quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The statutory minimum cane price payable by a sugar factory is linked to a sugar recovery of 8.5 per cent or less with proportionate premia for higher recoveries. No factory can pay less than the statutory minimum. The percentage of recovery depends on both, the quality of cane as well as the factories' operational efficincy. The share of each factor in lowering recovery cannot be quantified.

(d) A Committee has been set up to examine the feasibility of evolving a scheme for payment of cane price on quality basis.

Complaints/Appreciations against Bhagirath

4633. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the purpose and arrangement for publication of 'Bhagirath' journals;

(b) what is the function of the Editorial Board and who are the members of Editorial Board of Bhagirath journals;

(c) how many complaints and appreciations have been received against English and Hindi Bhagirath and what steps have been taken for improving the working of these two journals; and

(d) what are reasons of delay in the monthly publication of these journals and arrangements being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Two journals, "Bhagirath" in Hindi and "Bhagirath" in English are published by the Central Water Commission, an attached office of the Ministry of Irrigation. The purpose of publishing the two journals is to enlighten the readers on the plans and progress in irrigation, power, flood control and allied sectors. The journals are published through the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(b) The function of the Editorial Board is to give guidance for improvement of journals. The members of the Editorial Board for Bhagirath (Hindi) are as given below:—

1. Shri Pritem Singh . . Chairman
Member (D&R), Central water Commission.

2. Shri A.N. Singh, Member (HE) Central Electricity Authority . . Member

3. Shri Mahesh Chand Chief Engineer, Central water commission . . . Member

4. Shri Vijay Kumar, Dy Financial Adviser, Ministry of Irrigation . . Member

5. Shri Shyam Singh Shahi, Joint Director, Publications Division. . Member

6. Dr. Om Prakesh Sharma, Chief Editor Vigyan Pragati, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research. Member

7. Shri Vijay Prakash, Dy. Commissioner (WM) Ministry of Irrigation. . . Member

8. Shri Bhanumurthy, Director, Information and Public Relations, Krishi Bhawan. . . Member

9. Shri B.C. Patchigar, Director, Central Water Commission . Member

10. Shri M.S. Ramchander, Editor, Bhagirath (English) Central water Commission. . Member

11. Shri Radhakant Bharti, Assistant Editor Bharirath Hindi) Central water Commission . Member Secretary

The Editorial Board for Bhagirath (English) is under formation.

(c) No complaints have been received. Rather several appreciations have been received for the English and Hindi editons of the Bhagirath. However, efforts are always continuing to improve the working of the two journals.

(d) The journals are being published quarterly. It has not been decided to publish the journals monthly.

P.H.D.Awardee from School of Life Science, J.N.U.

4634. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be plensed to state:

(a) the number of students enrolled for M.Phil/Ph.D course in School of Life Sciences in Jawahar Lal Nehru University since its inception; and

(b) the number of students who were awarded Ph.D., and how many of them have been given employment in India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) 170.

(b). 45 students have been awarded Ph. D. degree so far. According to the information available with the University, 16 out of them are employed in India.

U.G.C. Assistance to Universities and College during 1981-82

4635. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance proposed to be given to the Universities and affiliated colleges by the UGC in 1981-82;

(b) whether special assistance will be provided for the development of colleges in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of assistance proposed for the improvement of quality of the teachers in University and affiliated colleges;

(d) the details of assistance given by UGC to various Universities in the Fifth Plan period; and

(e) the items and details of the allocated funds which has not been utilized and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The total provision made in the Annual Plan for 1981-82 for all programmes of University Grants Commission including technical education, is Rs. 40.00 crores. The allocation of funds

for various schemes to be implemented by Universities and Colleges from this provision during 1981-82 has not yet been finalised.

(d) A statement showing grants paid to Universities by the Commission from 1974-75 (first year of the Fifth Plan) is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. *See* No. 2178/81].

(e) Various programmes and activities are approved by the Commission during each plan period, with certain ceilings of cost for different items of expenditure like staff, buildings, equipment, books, etc. Grants are released in instalments against the ceilings so approved, depending upon th progress of expenditure from time to time. Programmes already approved, but not fully implemented, at the end of a plan are treated as spill-over schemes to be financed from the provisions of the subsequent plans. In the case of Fifth Plan schemes, the Commission continued to provide assistance for approved programmes in 1978-79 and 1979-80 though the Fifth Plan formally terminated on 31-3-1978.

Delhi Public School

4636. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GODWA: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of teachers of Delhi Public School have gone to courts in respect of injustice meted out to them by the Management of Delhi Public Schools;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether growing unrest in the teachers of the Delhi Public Schools is affecting the students education; and

(d) the action contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has reported that five teachers of the Delhi Public Schools at Mathura Road/R. K. Puram have filed civil writ petition in Supreme Court in which they have prayed for the following reliefs:

(i) The petitioners may be paid pay and allowances at the same rates as are payable to teachers of corresponding status in the Government Schools.

(ii) The petitioners may be granted selection grades.

(iii) The petitioners may be given such other benefits as are at present enjoyed by teachers of corresponding status in the Government schools.

(iv) The petitioners may be given such benefits at accrued to them after the Delhi School Education Act 1973 came into force.

(c) The Delhi Administration does not have evidence of any such unrest.

(d) No particular action in this connection is contemplated.

Central Aid for replanting coconut in disease affected areas of Kerala

4637. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the coconut plantation in the Country has been affected by diseases and pests;

(b) how far those affictions have affected the production of coconuts.

(c) whether the Centre gives any financial assistance to the State to replant coconut trees in badly affected areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how much of such assistance has been given to Kerala during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE HINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) As incidence of pests and diseases is influenced by several factors, precise information relating to their extent in coconut plantations in the country is not available. The root wilt disease which is amongst the most serious diseases affecting coconut plantation, is prevalent in six districts of Kerala State, where maximum area exists under coconut trees.

(b) In Kerala State, the root wilt disease of coconut is reported to have afflicted nearly 193 million palms. According to a survey conducted in 1972, the diseases was estimated to cause an annual loss of over 340 million nuts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A scheme for Rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive coconut plantations in Kerala has been sanctioned during 1977-78. During Sixth Plan period (1980—85) an amount of Rs. 102.93 lakhs has been proposed to meet the expenditure to cover 55,000 Hectares of disease affected areas. As per National Development Council's decision, the Government of India's share will be 50 per cent of this amount.

(e) The following amounts were sanctioned during the last three years for the rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive coconut plantations in Kerala:—

Year	Amount Rs. in lakhs
1977-78	7.066
1978-79	32.343
1979-80	10.380
Total	49.789

Coaxial Cable connection between Calcutta and Madras through district Headquarters and Big Industrial Town of Orissa

4638. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coaxil cable connection between Calcutta and Madras is drawn through many district Head-quarters and big industrial towns of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to connect all these towns with STD facilities by the end of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All such towns having appropriate type of automatic exchange have already been provided with STD facilities. STD facilities will be considered for other stations after the manual exchanges at these places are replaced by automatic exchanges of appropriate type which may take some time.

Agitation of Staff of I.I.T. Kharagpur

4639. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of the I.I.T., Kharagpur had been on agitation in November, 1980 for some of their demands;

(b) whether the agitation was withdrawn after an agreement with the authority on 30th November, 1980.

(c) if so, what are the main terms of the said agreement;

(d) whether it is a fact that the authority of the IIT Kharagpur are not implementing the said agreement in full;

(e) if so, reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government propose to take steps to implement the agreement of 30th November, 1980 to avoid further agitation by the staff?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the Memorandum of Settlement, and the statement showing the demands and corresponding agreements is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2179/81].

(d) The I I T Kharagpur administration is trying to implement the agreement with the approval of the Board of Governors and the Government of India, wherever necessary.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Post Office in Gram Panchayat Headquarters Orissa

4641. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Gram Panchayat Headquarters in Orissa State where there is no post office (District-wise); and

(b) what is the programme to open a post office in every Gram Panchayat Headquarter and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library. *See* No. LT-2180/81].

(b) There is no programme to open a post office at every Gram Panchayat Headquarter. Proposals for opening of post offices are examined against the prescribed departmental norms. In cases of villages of the headquarter of Gram Panchayats, the population condition is waived and the proposal is examined on the basis of distance from nearest post office and the expected income and cost of the new office.

भारत सरकार प्रेस, देवास और नासिक के कर्मचारियों को बोनस

4642. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री भारत सरकार प्रैस, देवास और नासिक के कर्मचारियों को बोनस के सम्बंध में 17 नवम्बर 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 190 के सम्बंध में दिए गए उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार प्रेस, देवास (मध्य प्रदेश) के कर्मचारियों को 1978 में तथा सीक्योरिटी प्रेस, नासिक (महाराष्ट्र के कर्मचारियों को 1979 में बोनस दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन तारीखों को बोनस का भुगतान किया गया था और यह भुगतान किस स्तर तक किया गया था; और

(ग) सरकार का दूसरी सरकारी प्रेसों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान कब तक करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख), देवास के प्रेस को बैंक नोट प्रेस कहते है जिनके कर्मचारियों को बोनस नहीं दिया गया है। इण्डिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस और करेन्सी नोट प्रेस, नासिक रोड में वर्ष 1980-81 से उत्पादन सम्बद्ध बोनस योजना आरम्भ की गई है, 1 अप्रैल 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार नासिक रोड पर स्थित इन दो मुद्राणालयों की स्वीकृत संख्या के आधार पर मात्र कर्मचारियों को 1980-81 से पूर्व की अवधि के लिये सद्भावना के

तौर पर उनकी 15 दिन की मजदूरी के बराबर तदर्थ अदायगी की गई थी किन्तु इस शर्त पर कि प्रत्येक मामले में 375 रुपये से अधिक राशि नहीं दी जाएगी। ये मुद्रणालय वित्त मन्त्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण में है ।

(ग) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के अधीन भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों के कर्मचारियों के लिये उत्पादन सम्बद्ध बोनस योजना आरम्भ करने के एक प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है ।

Standardisation of Fertilizer at Ports

4643. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Ports where the imported fertiliser is being standardised;

(b) whether the standardsation has been successful and if so, at which port; and

(c) the rate of dischange and standardisation per hook per shift in each Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Bombay,, Kandla, Madras, Vizag; Calcutta, Haldia, Paradip, Cochin; Mormugao, New Mangalore, Tuticorin, Navlakhi, Rozi (Jamnagar), Veraval, Bhavnagar, Karwar, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Kakinada and Pondicherry.

(b) The standardisation has been successful at Karwar, New Mangalore, Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Kakinada, Rozi, Navlakhi, Veraval, Bhavnagar and Cochin. It has also been successful at Kandla, Bombay, Madras and Visakhapatnam for potassic fertiliser.

(c) The rate of discharge and the rate of standardisation per hook per shift vary from port to port, from ship to ship and also between different shifts/days at the same port in respect of the same ship depending on weather, efficiency of labour, other local conditions etc.

Coaching for Asiad

4644. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
SHRIMATI GURBINDER KAUR BRAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in different coaching/training camps in various sports fields set up in connection with forthcoming Asiad to be held in India;

(b) the number of training/coaching camps set up so far in various sports fields; and

(c) whether Government will consider the proposal for forming or selecting "teams for supervision" of the coaching or training camp activities and teams should be composed of veteran reputed sportsmen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) and (b). 21 coaching camps have been held so far in archery, athletics, badminton, boxing, basketball, cycling, equestrain, football, gymnastics, swimming, table-tennis and weightlifting.

Government have liberalised the pattern of financial assistance to National Sports Federations allowing at Government cost holding of 3 coaching camps each year during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 in each game or sport included in Asian Games, 1982. The first 2 coaching camps are of the duration of 6 weeks each and the 3rd of 4 weeks. In addition upto 3 coaching camps are allowed to each concerned Federation for preparing teams in their respective disciplines for participation in any international competition during these years. Additional

physical facilities by way of construction of indoor halls in NIS, procurement of equipment of international standard and obtaining of services of foreign coaches in selected disciplines are some of the steps taken in this direction.

(c) Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports have set up a Committee with its Director as Chairman and 6 senior coaches to supervise coaching camp activities. Government has also decided to set up a Committee to monitor the progress of preparation of Indian teams and competitors for the Asian Games.

Opening and Upgradation of Post Offices in Birbhum, West Bengal

4645. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many branch and sub post offices are being sanctioned and opened in Birbhum District West Bengal;

(b) how many proposals for opening branch post offices—departmental and extra departmental—and upgrading branch post office to sub-post offices have been made in this District in West Bengal; and

(c) whether there is a proposal for opening a branch post office at Brahmandihi for the benefit of Riupur, Kalithapur Gopinathpur and Brahmandihi Rural people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Two branch post offices have been sanctioned and one branch post office opened in the district.

(b) Twenty proposals for opening branch post offices and one proposal for upgradation of a branch post office into Departmental sub post office are under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Eligibility for Allotment of Type 'D' Government Accommodation

4646. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Government officers between the pay range of Rs. 700 to 999 have also been made eligible for getting allotment of type 'D' quarters;

(b) how many applications have been received since the issuance of the orders; and

(c) when the allotment will be made to these applicants?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 297 applications have been received in Delhi.

(c) Allotments are being made in order of dates of priority of eligible employees having regard to the vacancies available.

राजस्थान और गुजरात के बीच माही नदी के जल का बंटवारा

4647. **श्री बिरदाराम फुलवरिया :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माही नदी के जल के बंटवारे के संबंध में वर्ष 1966 में किये गये समझौते के बारे में राजस्थान और गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच पुन : बातचीत हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : (क) और (ख). गुजरात और राजस्थान के बीच माही

के जल के बटवारे से संबंधित मामले को हल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री ने 24-12-1980 को दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया था। इस विचार-विमर्श के दौरान यह निश्चय किया गया था कि दोनों राज्यों के दावों के जांच करने, माही नदी में जल की उपलब्ध मात्रा का पता लगाने और माही के जल के इष्टतम उपयोग के लिए संभाव्य विकास की रूपरेखा तैयार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की जाए जिसमें दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य इंजीनियर शामिल हों। यह भी निश्चय किया गया था कि उक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद मुख्य मंत्रियों की दूसरी बैठक बुलाई जाएगी ताकि कोई परस्पर-सम्मत हल निकाला जा सके।

उपर्युक्त के अनुसरण में, राजस्थान और गुजरात की सरकारों ने हाल ही में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष को इस मामले के बारे में अपने-अपने पक्ष विवरण भेज दिए हैं। इस मामले में आगे कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Upgradation of Schools in Delhi

4648. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools upgraded to Senior Secondary level in Science subjects by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration;

(b) whether the teachers for all subjects and in particular for Mechanical Drawing have been posted in the upgraded schools;

(c) whether Science laboratories have been fully equiped by 1st March, 1981 so that the students of Senior Secondary level can do all the practicals etc. provided in the syllabus;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to complete the prescribed syllabus and the practicals etc. for the 11th Class Science students in those schools where such facilities could not be provided?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Delhi Administration has upgraded the following number of schools:—

Year	Govt. School	Aided School	Total
1979-80	160	60	220
1980-81	4	8	12
	164	68	232

(b) Out of 894 sanctioned posts of P.G.Ts. in Science subjects such as Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Engineering Drawing, 849 posts were filled and 45 posts were vacant as on 1-3-1981. Of these, 7 vacant posts are of P.G.Ts. in Engineering Drawing. It has been difficult to get candidates with the requisite qualifications for appointment as P.G.Ts. in Engineering Drawing. It is now proposed by the Delhi Administration to suitably amend the Relevant Recruitment Rules in order to enable early recruitments.

(c) These are in the process of being set up. However, all essential experiments can be performed in the existing laboratories.

(d) Do not arise.

Number of SC/ST Employees Working in F.C.I.

4649. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representation of Scheduled Castes/

Scheduled Tribes in the services of the Food Corporation of India has gone down in 1979 as compared to 1978;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise and the reasons for the decline;

(c) the category-wise position of representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities in 1978, 1979 and 1980, year-wise; and

(d) whether any special steps are being taken to complete the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the services of the Food Corporation of India during 1978, 1979 and 1980 is attached. There has been a decline in the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in 1979 as compared to 1978. The Food Corporation of India have reported that the decline has been generally due to non-filling of the Vacancies on account of ban on recruitment to certain categories of posts and non-availability of suitable Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates for the posts free from the ban.

(d) with a view to give adequate publicity to the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the Food Corporation of India issue separate advertisements in respect of these vacancies in the Regions particularly the Tirbal belts in respect of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes. In the case of category—III & IV posts which are filled through the agency of employment exchange, the vacancies are notified to the Central Employment Exchange as well as to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Associations recognised by the Government of India, Directors of Social Welfare in the State Government etc.

Statement

Categorywise position of representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communites in the years. 1978, 1979 and 1980 in the Food Corporation of India.

1978

Category	Total No. of employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
I	756	47	10
II	3,111	395	21
III	37,036	5,655	932
IV	31,248	7,054	1,136
V (Sweepers)	1,282	989	16
Total:	73,433	14,140	2,115

1979

Category	Total No. of employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
I	793	48	10
II	3,377	253	12
III	35,906	5,665	767
IV	30,976	6,724	1,153
V (Sweepers)	1,525	1,300	14
Total:	72,577	13,990	1,956

1980

Category	Total No. of employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
I	756	56	14
II	3,523	270	16
III	36,489	5,608	772
IV	30,847	6,705	1,221
IV sweeprs	1,592	1,338	16
Total:	73,207	13,977	2,039

Revised Rates of Daily Wages for C.P.W.D. Casual Workers

4650. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to revise the daily wages of casual workers of the Central Public Works Department consistent with the rise in cost of price; and

(b) if so, when the orders will take effect and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Government has notified on 1-1-1981 the revised rates of wages for the casual workers in terms of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The CPWD allows the same rates to units casual labourers unless the rates notified by the State Governments/Union Tarritories Administration are higher in which case, the higher rates are given to the casual workers employed in the areas covered by the State Governments/Union Territories.

(b) The orders are effective from 1-1-1981.

Recovery for Loss of Books in libraries

4651. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee -for Libraries set up by Government in 1959 had recommended the system of making recoveries for loss of books from the staff of the libraries be abolished as it is bad practice;

(b) if so, whether any action has, been taken by Government on that recommendation; and

(c) what is the system at present adopted in Government libraries in the case of loss or shortage of books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) the Advisory Committee for Libraries made the following recommendations:

"No State Government should require a Librarian to furnish security or to pay for the loss of books unless gross negligence or dishonesty is proved against him."

(b) The subject of 'Libraries' is included in the State List of the Constitution. The report of the Advisory Committee was, therefore, sent to all State Governments for necessary action.

(c) There are no specific rules/ instructions in regard to writing off

the loss or shortage of books found to be inevitable in day-to-day functioning of a Government library. However, tne Indian Library Association in its XXVII All India Library Conference held at Hyderabad recommended that a loss or mutilation of 3 items per 1000 circulation and/or consultation be considered reasonable for being written off.

One Man enquiry Committee on allegation against Jawaharlal Nehru University

4652. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vaidialingam Enquiry Commission was appointed by the Jawaharlal Nehru University to go into the corruption charges against the University raised by Dr. Jaweed Ashraf who was suspended from the University on the 5th February, 1981;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact tnat the work of the Enquiry Commission has been suspended; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the stalemate, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Executive Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University had appointed Shri Justice C. A. Vaidialingam to inquire into the allegations made by Dr. Jaweed Ashraf against Faculty members and officers of the University in a note submitted by him to Government.

(b) No, Sir. Mr. Justice C. A. Vaidialingam decided to withdraw from the inquiry on account of a letter addressed by Dr. Jaweed Ashraf to him on 15th January, 1981 containing baseless and unfounded allegations against him and having a bearing on the objectivity of the inquiry. Mr. Justice C.A. Vaidialingam also submitted a report to the Executive Council of the University.

(c) There is no stalemate as the Enquiry Committee has discontinued its work. It is now for the Executive Council of the University to process further the disciplinary case against Dr.Ashraf.

Estimate for Neendkara Fishing Harbour, Kerala

4653. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARA CHAVAN:
SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whetner the Kerala Government have sent a revised estimate for Neendakara Fishery Harbour; and

(b) if so, the action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The revised project report in its complete form was received in 1981 The proposal has been taken up for appraisal. It will be posed for investment decision immediately after the appraisal is over.

Faculty Members and Students in Centre of English and Linguistics, J.N.U.

4654. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of faculty members in the Centre of English and Linguistics in School of Languages in Jawaharlal Nehru University since its inception;

(b) the number of students enrolled into the Centre since its inception; and

(c) the number of students who completed their respective programme stating the number of those who received fellowships/scholarships from various institutions including Jawahar lal Nehru University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA GAUL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Grants to Universities

4655. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) details of U.G.C. grants to the Universities of States during the last three years;

(b) whether U.G.C. grants reacn the universities in time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, grants are paid to universities on the basis of progress of implementation of projects, and within the ceilings approved for them. These grants are paid generally within a period of one month from the date of receipt of the prescribed Bills.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The details of grants paid by the U. G. C. to State Universities during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 for various development programmes.

Name of the University	Grants paid during		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4
	(Rupees in Lakhs)		
Andhra Pradesh			
1. Andhra University	95·28	118·82	50·85
2. Osmania University	94·93	101·66	45·21
3. Sri Venkateswara University	56·12	58·49	34·05
4. Nagarjuna University	0·22	0·05	..
5. Kakatiya	0·23	0·07	..
Assam			
6. Dibrugarh University	32·35	24·03	14·71
7. Gauhati University	23·52	20·28	19·78
Bihar			
8. Bhagalpur University	16·53	9·65	6·54
9. Bihar University	25·46	10·77	11·25

1	2	3	4
10. K. S. Darbhanga University	4·66	2·40	0·68
11. Magadh University	15·26	32·52	10·19
12. L. N. Mithila University	0·97	1·29	0·20
13. Patna University	11·73	40·54	11·26
14. Ranchi University	14·31	11·10	13·05
Gujarat			
15. Gujarat University	43·06	38·90	26·63
16. M. S. University of Baroda.	27·65	53·48	61·69
17. Sardar Patel University	22·00	67·80	27·37
18. Saurashtra University	13·79	15·85	28·74
19. South Gujarat University.	18·93	20·95	19·91
Haryana			
20. Kurukshetra University	43·82	49·10	23·47
21. Maharshi Dayanand University.	0·02	0·15	..
Himachal Pradesh			
22. Himachal Pradesh	9·56	25·97	4·10
Jammu & Kashmir			
23. Jammu University	26·13	24·55	65·64
24. Kashmir University	13·13	48·68	17·14
Karnataka			
25. Bangalore University	81·63	57·59	45·13
26. Karnataka University	41·96	43·38	44·20
27. Mysore University	72·35	18·22	52·74
Kerala			
28. Calicut University	46·04	26·80	21·87
29. Cochin University	19·94	13·90	20·46
30. Kerala University	32·55	32·61	39·15
Maharashtra			
31. Nagpur University	71·11	43·60	33·76
32. Bombay University	52·14	84·48	66·02
33. Poona University	110·23	61·58	35·47
34. S.N.D.T. Women's University	24·19	34·27	10·70
35. Shivaji University	38·70	34·31	10·64
36. Marathwada University	21·69	39·43	9·08

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh			
37. A.P. Singh University	10·69	11·48	7·51
38. Bhopal University	24·19	12·84	11·50
39. Indira-Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalaya	3·93	4·25	0·52
40. Indore University	31·05	19·82	15·80
41. Jabalpur University	16·28	23·18	18·41
42. Jiwaji University	11·76	17·72	10·11
43. Ravi Shankar University	22·68	18·81	18·70
44. Saugar University	37·55	51·74	22·28
45. Vikram University	22·26	13·98	18·95
Orissa			
46. Berhampur University	41·76	20·69	13·53
47. Sambalpur University	10·36	27·87	24·21
48. Utkal University	31·61	43·46	16·27
Union Territory, Chandigarh			
49. Panjab University	65·02	136·28	60·48
Punjab			
50. Punjabi University	36·29	27·25	26·72
51. Guru Nanak Dev University	32·75	17·68	6·11
Rajasthan			
52. Jodhpur University	25·14	39·63	28·06
53. Rajasthan University	75·50	70·17	43·50
54. Udaipur University	19·73	15·13	12·88
Tamil Nadu			
55. Annamalai University	50·28	50·58	34·06
56. Madras University	106·09	134·03	82·68
57. Madurai University	50·16	61·68	30·54
Uttar Pradesh			
58. Agra University	12·96	1·86	8·00
59. Allahabad University	41·04	81·69	20·50
60. Garhwal University	4·33	1·38	1·88
61. Gorakhpur University	24·48	51·78	13·21
62. Kanpur University	10·82	3·36	6·03
63. Lucknow University	27·64	44·04	55·17

1	2	3	4
64. Meerut University	15·17	22·83	22·07
65. Roorkee University	38·57	162·86	100·70
66. Kashividyapith	3·69	9·43	2·74
67. Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	1·88	17·43	6·27
68. Kumaon University	4·03	4·90	4·55
West Bengal			
69. Burdwan University	30·32	37·13	21·46
70. Calcutta University	139·64	107·97	114·81
71. Jadavpur University	66·42	71·59	54·36
72. Kalyani University	31·70	18·47	8·59
73. North Bengal University	18·36	27·42	12·32
74. Rabindra Bharati	2·18	2·43	3·11

Per Hectare Cotton Yield

4656. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per hectare cotton yield in most parts of India is lower than global average;

(b) how the yields per hectare in the main cotton producing areas of the country compare to world averages during the last 3 years; and

(c) what steps have been taken for vigorous research for increasing cotton yield in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The average yield of cotton (lint) in the major cotton growing States of India and world average for last three years ending 1979 are given below:—

State	Average yield (Kg/hec)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Andhra Pradesh	89	154	175
2. Gujarat	181	203	177
3. Haryana	298	358	316
4. Karnataka	136	122	122
5. Madhya Pradesh	74	75	67
6. Maharashtra	93	89	111
7. Punjab	343	360	326
8. Rajasthan	208	241	211
9. Tamil Nadu	282	278	266
All India Average	157	167	162
World average	419	402	427

(c) The research efforts have been intensified through the Central Institute for Cotton Research, All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project with its 30 Centres and World Bank assisted Integrated Cotton Development Project. The major emphasis is to increase the yield of cotton through the development of high yielding varieties/hybrids, agronomic techniques and plant protection measures.

यमुना पार क्षेत्र की अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नागरिक सुविधायें

4657. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुनापार क्षेत्र की सभी अनधिकृत कालोनियों को एक विकसित कालोनी की भांति समस्त नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये एक योजना बनाई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के बारे में बहुत सी आपत्तियां प्राप्त हुई थीं और क्या यह योजना छोड़ दी गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या एक नई योजना बनाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो यह कब तक तैयार हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उसी पुरानी योजना को, इसमें उचित संशोधन करने के बाद कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा यमुना पार क्षेत्र में कुछ अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के लिए नक्शों के प्रारुप तैयार किये गये है जिन पर आपत्तियां/सुझाव भी प्राप्त किये गये है परन्तु यमुनापार की सभी अनधिकृत कालोनियों के लिए एक विकसित कालोनियों के समान सभी नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए अलग से कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कहा है कि प्राप्त हुई आपत्तियों/सुझावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उपयुक्त संशोधन करने के और इस विषय की नीति के अनुसार आवश्यक अनुमोदन करने के बाद ही नियमितीकरण के इन प्रारूप नक्शों का कार्यान्वयन किया जायेगा । इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

Requirement and Production of Livestock Food Ingredient

4658. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of the various livestock food ingredient in the country such as de-oiled rice bran, de-oiled groundnut cake and de-oiled fish meal; and

(b) the estimated total requirement of the above food ingredients for our livestock in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) As per available information, the figures of estimated production for the year 1979 are as follows:

(i) Deoiled rice bran	—5.99 lakh tonnes
(ii) Deoiled groundnut cake	— 8.04 lakh tonnes.
(iii) Deoiled Fishmeal	— No product termed as deoiled fishmeal is marketed in the country.

(b) The estimated total requirement of food ingredients in the country are as follows:

(i) Rice bran including deoiled rice bran	— 24.00 lakh tonnes.
(ii) Groundnut cake including deoiled groundnut cake	— 19.30 lakh tonnes.
(iii) Fishmeal	— 1.20 lakh tonnes.

Infrastructure for the Introduction of Mobile Telephones

4659. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the necessary know-how in making mobile telephones which could be fixed in cars and trucks has been acquired;

(b) whether infrastructural facilities to introduce this system is available in the country; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). One of the projects of Telecommunication Research Centre of the P&T for the 6th Plan is the Feastbility Study for introduction of mobile telephone service in India. The Study will include compatibility of present infrastructural facilities, the scope of the mobile service if it were to be introduced and also the possible demand for the service in the country. Based on the Report of the study introduction of mobile telephone services would be considered.

Percentage of Satisfaction to Employees of various Categories

4660. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of satisfaction in regard to the allotment of Government quarters in different categories of employees;

(b) how much is the back log; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve cent percent satisfaction in the allotment of quarters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) The information for Delhi is as under:—

Type	Percentage of satisfaction in the entitled types on 1-1-81
A	65.1
B	31.9
C	43.8
D	53.8
E	48.2
E.1	40.00
E.2	30.09
E.3	21.4

(b) Percentage of backlog for Delhi is as under:—

Type	Percentage of backlog
A	34.9
B	68.1
C	56.2
D	46.2
E	51.3
E.1	60.00
E.2	62.01
E.3	78.6

(c) Owing to constraints of financial and material resources, it is not possible for the Government to achieve cent percent satisfaction in the allotment of Govt. accommodaion to its employees. Efforts are, however, being made to construct as many dwelling units as possible in the General Pool within the resources available to reduce the waiting period for allotment of Govt. accommodation to the employees. At present, 9,177

quarters are under construction as per details given below:—

Type	No. of quarters under construction
A	807
B	2586
C	5712
D	72

Besides the above, about 6000 more quarters are likely to be constructed in Delhi during the 6th Plan.

Shortage of Sorters in R.M.S. Office at Shoranur

4661. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of sorters and space in the R.M.S. office at Shoranur, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). There is at present shortage of 5 Sorting Assistants against the sanctioned strength of 27 Sorting Assistants. The space for the RMS Office available at present is 165 square metres against the requirement of 227 square metres. The shortage of Sorting Assistants will be wiped out by June 1981 when the candiadtes who are undergoing training will be available for posting. As regards shortage of space, necessary action has been taken with the Railways.

Grants to Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations

4662. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of voluntary social welfare organisations which have received directly grants from the Department of Social Welfare and also from the Central Social Welfare Board during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) whether all such social welfare organisations have submitted the utilisation certificates; and

(c) if not, what action has been taken against those which have not so far submitted the utilisation certificates?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cross Bar Exchange in Bihar Districts

4663. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the C.B. exchanges of Forebasganj, Purnea, Araria Court, Araria R. S. in the District of Purnea and Saharsa, Madhepura, Supaul and Tribeniganj in the District of Saharsa of Bihar State, into auto-dialling system;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these exchanges are to be converted to auto-exchanges;

(c) whether it is a fact that auto instruments are lying idle at several places where they were sent as per proposal for conversion to auto system but for want of proper accommodation for telephone exchange, the work of conversion is not in progress;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to divert those materials and instruments for those places where there is no such problem in conversion; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. These are among about 1300 manual exchanges working in the

country. It has tentatively been proposed that all manual exchanges be converted to automatic working by 1990.

(b) Due to limited indigenous production of switching equipment and certain techno-economic constraints in importing equipment for smaller exchanges it has not been possible to draw up a detailed exchange-wise automatization programme yet. Indigenous production is being augmented and it is hoped that it will be possible to take up automatization in a phased manner by 1990.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Occasionally mismatch does occur between availability of equipment and buildings. In all such cases all efforts are made to use the available resources to the best advantage.

New Education Policy and Re-Structure U. G. C.

4664. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plan to formulate new education policy and re-structure the University Grants Commission in form and function; and

(b) whether it is a fact that more amount is spent on higher academic education in urban areas than primary and vocational education in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Presently the Government has no plan to formulate a new education policy. There have been suggestions for re-organising U. G. C., but no decision has been taken so far.

(b) According to the information available, which is for the combined urban and rural areas, the percentage of budgeted expenditure on primary education was 47.6 as against 12.9 in respect of university and higher education in 1980-81.

Report of Technical Committee on utilising of waters of West Flowing Rivers

4665. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sittings held by the Technical Committee constituted for the purpose of utilising the waters of West-flowing rivers through the State of Kerala into Arabian Sea; and

(b) by what time this Technical Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Ten meetings of the Technical Committee to examine the feasibility of eastward diversion of West flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka have so far been held.

(b) The interim report of the Committee is under finalisation and is likely to be submitted to the Government soon.

Decontrol of Sugar

4666. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Indian Sugar Mill Owners Association has demanded either full decontrol or sugar or reduction of the levy from 65 per cent to 50 per cent;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether in view of increase in population and in sugar production the levy will be increased from 65 per cent to a higher figure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After careful consideration of the sugar situation, particularly with reference to continuity and stability

Government have already decided that the policy of partial control with a dual pricing system shall continue during the current season. It has also not been considered feasible to reduce the quantum of levy from 65 to 50 per cent.

(c) An increase in the percentage of levy will depend upon the actual total production of sugar during the season, and crushing is still in progress.

Housing in Goa

4667. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of serious shortage of housing in the Union territory of Goa;

(b) if so, the steps which Government contemplate in this regard; and

(c) what are the specific housing schemes proposed for South Goa area?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Housing shortage is an all India phenomenon and Goa is no exception to that.

(b) and (c). All the housing schemes being implemented in the Union Territory of Goa, are in the State Sector. The Goa, Daman & Diu Administration have informed that it is implementing in Goa three social housing schemes, namely, Low Income Group housing Scheme, Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and Village Housing Projects Scheme for granting loans to individuals for construction of houses and thereby promoting housing activity. It is also providing free developed house-sites to the landless persons in rural areas.

The Goa, Daman & Diu Administration is considering the following schemes in Goa:—

1. Construction of:—

(i) 16 MIG duplex bunglows, 112 LIG houses, 30 houses for economically weaker sections and 250 tenements under Slum Clearance Scheme at Margo;

(ii) 32 M.g flats Morumgoa;

(iii) 192 tenements under Slum Clearance Scheme at Baina; and

(iv) 54 MIG flats, 36 LIG flats at Ponda.

Quantum of Wheat Supplied to Flour Mills at Subsidised Rates

4668. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat supplied to flour mills in the country at subsidised rate during 1980;

(b) what is the rate of subsidy per quintal of wheat and what is the total amount of subsidies in term of rupees given to the flour mills;

(c) what are the conditions, if any, of giving such subsidy; and

(d) how far those conditions are fulfilled by the owners of those mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Roller Flour Mills were issued 36.37 lakh tonnes of wheat by the Food Corporation of India during 1980.

(b) The rate of subsidy per quintal for January to March, 1980 was Rs. 24.74 and for April to December, 1980 was Rs. 36.91. The likely subsidy to be paid to the Food Corporation of India for supply of wheat to the Roller Flour Mills during 1980 is estimated to be Rs. 122.29 crores.

(c) and (d) The mills are not allowed to purchase wheat in the open market and are required to lift their quota (2/3 in C & D categories and 1/3 in A & B categories) from Government stocks. The prices of maida and suji are controlled in most of the States. As far as Government are aware, these conditions are being fulfilled.

Delay in Trunk Calls to Nanded in Maharashtra

4669. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone subscribers of Hingoli in Marathwada have been complaining of the delays in getting trunk calls to Nanded;

(b) whether the present capacity is also inadequate;

(c) whether a new exchange equipment and a direct line to Nanded from Hingoli has been sanctioned; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes Sir. The expansion of local exchange from 200 lines to 240 lines has been approved. Hingoli is already having a direct trunk circuit to Nanded. An 8-channel carrier system has also been sanctioned between Hingoli and Nanded.

(d) The expansion of the local exchange and the commissioning of the 8-Channel carrier system will be completed on receipt of stores. This is taking time due to limitation of material resources.

विकलांगों द्वारा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन चलाये जानाज

4670. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सार्वजनिक टेलिफोन केन्द्र चलाने का काम विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सौपने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और किन शर्तों पर ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) सरकार ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले अटेंडेड टाइप सार्वजनिक टेलोफोन घरों को खोलने का निर्णय किया है ।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय आधार पर यह योजना तारीख 26-1-81 से शुरु की गई थी । नियम एवं शर्त इस प्रकार है :

(1) किरायेदार 500 रुपये की प्रतिभूति जमा और हर महीने कम से कम 100 रुपये लाभ का विभाग को गांरटी देगा ।

(2) डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा अपनी लागत पर एक बूथ और उपयुक्त रूप से लगी हुई अथवा सुरक्षित नगदी पेटी प्रदान की जायेगी ।

(3) किरायेदार सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर के प्रयोगकर्ताओं से पचास पैसे प्रति काल के हिसाब से प्रभार प्राप्त करेगा और मीटर पठन के आधार पर विभाग की 30 पैसे प्रति काल के हिसाब से अदायगी करेगा ।

Irrigation Projects of Tawa and Narmada

4671. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the irrigation projects of Tawa and Narmada are stuck up;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the above projects; and

(c) the cost involved in irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI

Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Tawa Project is in an advanced stage of construction and is expected to be completed by March 1982.

The Narmada Sagar Project of Madhya Pradesh is not yet approved by the Planning Commission. However, the pre-construction works like surveys, approach roads and construction of Colonies have been taken up.

(c) The total estimated cost of ongoing and new Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh including modernisation and water development services is Rs. 2713.25 crores. This does not include the cost of Narmada Sagar Project as the detailed project report, in the light of the award of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal, is yet to be finalised by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Poor Condition of M.P.'s Flats

4672. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the bungalows and flats occupied by Members of Parliament are weak and they are prone to theft and burglary; and

(b) whether Government propose to assess the situation and make necessary arrangements for the security of property and life of the Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The bungalows/flats occupied by Members of Parliament are permanent structures and are not considered weak. In Government's view, these are not particularly prone to theft and burglary.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Funds for Afforestation to H. P.

4673. SHRI KRISHNA DATT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the Central Funds allocated for afforestation in Himachal Pradesh in 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): An amount of Rs. 36.68 lakhs has been allocated as Central assistance during 1980-81 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas." This include an including Rural Fuelwood Plantastation.

An amount of Rs. 14.22 lakhs is also being allocated to Himachal Pradesh during 1980-81 for raising plantations under the new Centrally Sponsored scheme "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plontations."

Proposal for Imposing Excise Duty on Khandsari Units

4674. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of comparatively remunerative prices the Khandsari units are paying higher price of sugarcane to the cultivators than the sugar factories;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of very meagre quantum of excise duty on Khandsari and limited check on their production side, they can afford to pay more for the sugarcane than sugar factories which are under strict Government control and excise checks; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to impose levy of excise duty on Khandsari units at par with that of sugar factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have increased the Excise Duty on Khandsari

sugar in October, 1980, and the gap between the incidence of this Duty on sugar and khandsari has been reduced.

Panchayat Raj

4675. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many States in our country have adopted Panchayati Raj System as per directive principles of constitution;

(b) please state the names of such States where regular elections to Panchayati Raj are not being held; and

(c) what action Government of India is taking for enforcing to implement the Directive Principles of Constitution by conducting Panchayat Raj elections regularly in the States which have already adopted Panchayat Raj system and to introduce Panchayat Raj system in States which have not adopted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Panchayati Raj has been adopted by all the States except Meghalaya and Nagaland.

(b) Elections to Panchayati Raj bodies have not been held as scheduled in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. While in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh elections have not been held to any of the existing tiers, in the remaining States elections to some of the tiers have been held as scheduled.

(c) Panchayati Raj is a State subject and the responsibility for conducting elections to Panchayati Raj bodies rests with the State Governments. The Union Government provides only policy guidance on Panchayati Raj matters. The Union Minister of Agriculture has, however, recently written to the Chief Ministers emphasising the need to strengthen the Panchyati Raj institutions and requesting them to hold elections in their States whenever they are due. Nagaland and Meghalaya where there is no Panchayati Raj set-up have other forms of decentralised administration in vogue. In Nagaland there are area, range and tribal councils, functioning instead of the Panchayati Raj set-up, while in Meghalaya there are autonomous District Councils.

Central aid to Bihar Blind

4676. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give Central aid to the blind in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether any funds has been created by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a), (b) and (c). Various schemes for the welfare of disabled persons including blind are applicable to the entire country. In view of this the question of creating a separate fund for giving aid to the blind in Bihar does not arise. The details of some of the important schemes for the welfare of the disabled are given below:

(i) The existing scheme of Integrated Education has been revised and provision has been made for setting up of assessment facilities, resource room, pre-school and parent counselling unit, supply of equipment, incentives for teachers and supply of aids and books to disabled children, etc.

(ii) Scholarships are given under the scheme of "Scholarships for the Blind, the Deaf and the Orthopaedically Handicapped" to the physically Handicapped persons from Class IX onwards to assist them to secure such education, academic, technical or professional training on the shop|floor of the industrial establishment as would enable them to earn a living to become useful members of the society.

(iii) There are 11 vocational rehabilitation centres for the physically handicapped set up on various States by the Ministry of Labour which are giving vocational training and helping the handicapped persons to secure gainful employment. A number of voluntary organisations|associations seek central assistance every year under the scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped" for promoting education, training and rehabilitation programmes. These proposals are examined in terms of the scheme of assistance and where the prescribed criteria are satisfied, the financial assistance is given upto 90 per cent of the estimated cost for both recurring and non-recurring items. In regard to proposals for construction of buildings the assistance is subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

(v) 3 per cent vacancies in Group C and D posts|services under the Central Government and comparable posts in the Public Sector Undertakings have been reserved for the handicapped persons (1 per cent each for the blind, the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped persons). A 100 point roster has also been prepared for this.

(vi) There are 18 Special Employment Exchanges to identify and provide placement facilities for the handicapped. Opening of more Special Employment Exchanges and a Special Cell for the disabled in other selected employment exchanges is under consideration.

(vii) Ministry of Petroleum have decided to reserve 10 per cent of dealerships/agencies for certain categories of disabled persons and have prescribed a roster for this purpose.

(viii) Ministry of Communications has decided to allot telephone booths for the disabled persons including the blind.

(ix) Under differential rate of interest scheme, loan is available to disabled persons and institutions upto Rs. 1500/- as working capital loan and Rs. 5000/- for a term loan at 4 per cent rate of interest to promote self-employment ventures.

(x) Weighted deduction of 1-1/3 times the salarly paid to the handicapped persons by employers, where such salary does not exceed Rs. 20,000/- per annum, is allowed to employers under Income Tax Act to encourage employment of handicapped persons.

(xi) To encourage the employers to offer more openings to the handicapped persons, National Awards to outstanding employers of the handicapped are given every year.

(xii) A scheme for giving aids and appliances free or at subsidised rates to the disabled persons depending upon he income of the disabled or his parents/guardian in case he is dependent, has been formulated.

Credit from I.D.A. for Irrigation Project in Orissa

4677. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Development Association (IDA) an affiliate of the World

Bank has made an approval in December, 1980 to provide credit for an irrigation project in Orissa;

(b) how many hectares of the land in the command areas of Orissa will be brought under the irrigation on completion of this project;

(c) the amount involved in this project;

(d) the expected date of the implementation of this project; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement for the credit assistance of US $ 83 million has been signed with the International Development Association on December, 5,1980 for the Mahanadi Barrages Project in Orissa.

(b) The primary objective of the project is to ensure the continuity of irrigation in the area which is already irrigated in the old delta (about 303 thousand ha. of CCA) rather than to extend irrigation to new areas. The main economic benefits of the project would come from preventing the return of the project area to the rain fed condition, which would exist temporarily in the case of a failure or permanently if the century old weirs are not ultimately replaced. The decrease in the net value of production, if irrigation is discontinued is estimated at Rs. 250 million per annum in 1980 prices.

(c) The total estimated project cost including physical and price contingencies is Rs. 926.5 million.

(d) The project is expected to be completed by March 31, 1986.

(e) The project consists of:

(i) Construction of two barrages one each on the Mahanadi and Birupa rivers near Cuttack including replacement of other related structures.

(ii) The preparation of master plan drainage and flood protection works in the Mahanadi delta area including implementation of selected wards identified under the master plan.

(iii) A programme of water management pilot operations including construction of water courses and field drains and introduction of rotational water supply system in a typical area of about 1000 ha.

Protocal Signed between India and North Korea

4678. SHRI R. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a protocal has been signed between India nad North Korea on the 4th February, 1981:

(b) if so, in which field the joint programme will be launched;

(c) when the scheme is going to be implemented; and

(d) the details about the protocol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATMHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Protocol envisges long-term cooperation in the field of agricultural research, education and training and improvement of agricultural production techniques and extension thereof and also in the field of irrigation and water resources development, between the two Governments. The parameters of the Protocol are:

(a) exchange of scientists, technologists, students and trainees;

(b) exchange of gern plasm and breeding material including seed and plant material;

(c) exchange of scientific literature, information and methodology (know-how) in the fields of agriculture and irrigation;

(d) import and export of scientific enquipment as available and required in programme of common interest as may be mutually agreed upon; and

(e) grant of followships to scientists and students.

The Protocol provides for its implementation through the development of annual workplans to be formulated jointly by the two Governments and through the following agencies on either side:

On the Indian Side:	(i) The Department of Agricultural Research & Education and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); and
	(ii) Ministry of Irrigation
On the Democratic people's Republic of Korea Side:	Korea Technical Corporation.

Agreement with Nepal for implementation of Western Rapti Projects

4679. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between India and Nepal for the implementation of Western Rapti Projects;

(b) if so, when the scheme is going to be implemented; and

(c) the details about the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In 1976, His Majesty's Government Nepal, furnished to an Indian Delegation copy of an interim report for the construction of a dam on the Rapti at Bhalubhang, in Nepal, prepared by a German Consultant. During the visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Nepal in 1977, it was agreed that the Bhalubhang Project should be further investigated for providing benefits to both India and Nepal and a Joint Technical Committee be constituted to oversee the investigations.

During the discussions with the Nepalese Delegation in August 1980, it was agreed that a meeting of the Joint Technical Committee should be held shortly. It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Committee before the end of April 1981.

(c) A project will be formulated after the investigations are completed and if found feasible and economically viable.

Control of N.D.M.C. Veterinary Hospital Moti Bagh, New Delhi

4680. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that uptil last years, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Veterinary Hospital Moti Bagh, New Delhi and other such hospitals of the Delhi Municipal Corporation were being run by the Delhi Administration by providing the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and with the help of Class III and IV Staff provided by the local bodies concerned;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has handed Delhi Administration has handed Municipal Committee Veterinary Hospital Moti Bagh, New Delhi to the New Delhi Municipal Committee itself with effect from 1st January, 1981; and

(c) if so, the considerations which weighed with Government in ordering the new arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) It has been intimated by Delhi Administration that the new arrangement has been made in the interest of unified and effective running of the Veterinary Hospital at Moti Bagh by a singal agency, the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Committee to review Allotment Policy of Land on Lease to Displaced persons

4681. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Committee formed by the former Government to review the allotment policy of land on lease or otherwise to the displaced persons;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted recommendations to Government;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) what are the recommendations accepted and action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Govt. set up a Committee called "the Committee on administration of land in Delhi" in 1977 under the Chairmanship of the former Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing (Shri J. B. D'souza) to examine the system of land tenure in Delhi and administration of leases by different authorities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The recommendations are under consideration of the Govt.

Fixation of Minimum price of Cocoa

4682. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cocoa in the country and the total acreage under the cocoa cultivation;

(b) whether Government propose to fix any minimum price for cocoa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRIGULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Official estimates of production and area of cocoa in the country are not being compiled. However, it is estimated that the quantity produced during 1980-81 is about 3600 tonnes of dry cocoa beans. Estimated area under cocoa cultivation during 1979-80 was about 19,000 hectare.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Question does not arise?

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा निर्धारित स्तर से नीचे के सामान की खरीद

4683. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली द्वारा खरीदा गया अधिकांशतः सामान स्तर से नीचे का होता है और इस संबंध में वहां की कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन ने भी लिखा है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से इस कदाचार की छानबीन की जाएगी; और

(ग) होने वाली हानि से ग्रामोद्योग भवन को बचाने की दृष्टि से इस संबंध में सरकार का कोई कदम उठाने का विचार है?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) यह सत्य नहीं है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली द्वारा

खरीदा गया सामान सामान्य स्तर से नीचे का होता है। इस बारे में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों की गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त एसोसिएशन से दो पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे लेकिन शिकायत में कोई वास्तविकता नहीं थी ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वेस्ट बंगाल हेडमास्टर एसोसिएशन से ज्ञापन

4684. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को वैस्ट बंगाल हैडमास्टर एसोसिएशन 1/1 ए, कालेज स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता द्वारा 18 नवम्बर 1980 को भेजा ज्ञापन प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या है ; और

(ग) उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) जी, हां, ज्ञापन 20 नवम्बर, 1980 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(ख) मुख्य मांगें राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति की समीक्षा, केन्द्रीय शिक्षा अधिनियम के विधान तथा प्रख्यात शिक्षाविदों और शिक्षकों की एक राष्ट्रीय एकता समिति के गठन के विषय में है ।

(ग) मांगों को नोट कर लिया गया है

Protection of River Water and Sea Food from Pollution

4685. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable quantity of waste is being omitted from industries in Daman and poured into the river Madhubani thereby causing pollution into the water and the sea-food in the area; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to save the river water and Sea-food from being polluted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir, The main source of pollution to the river Daman Ganga and its tributary river Madhubani is the Vapi industrial estate which is located in the State of Gujarat.

(b) A plan of action has been evolved by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution in consultation with the State Board and Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation to control the pollution of the river. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation is taking steps to implement the plan of action.

Driking Water Schemes for Maharashtra

4686. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India had approved 1033 schemes of Government of Maharashtra under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme involving expenditure of Rs. 73.76 crores;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra received the Central assistance of only Rs. 15.39 crores; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving 100 per cent Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) so far the Government of India have approved 2210 schemes for 2601 villages in Maharashtra at a

total estimated cost of Rs. 7703.62 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme since its inception in 1977-78.

(b) The total central assistance released so far is Rs. 1561.07 lakhs.

(c) The funds available under the Central Programme are limited and have to be allocated equitably to all States according to certain criteria. It is not, therefore, possible to provide 100 per cent assistance to each State. Schemes under the Central Programme are accordingly approved subject to the condition that the balance funds required to complete the schemes beyond what will be provided under the Central Programme should be met from the Minimum Needs Programme in the State Sector.

Funds of Reconstruction of Mahanadi-Birupa Barrage of Orissa

4687. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the reconstruction of some barrages during 1981-82;

(b) if so, whether necessary funds have been provided for the reconstruction of Mahanadi-Birupa-Barrage of Orissa during the above period;

(c) when this barrage work is likely to start; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa have a proposal for replacement of existing weirs on Mahanadi and Birupa by construction of two barrages.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 4.5 crores has been provided for this work during the year 1981-82.

(c) and (d) The work on the construction of the barrages has already been taken up and is expected to be completed by 1985-86. This work includes construction of a barrage across the river Mahanadi 60 metres downstream of the existing Jobra weir and another barrage across the Birupa about 300 metres downstream of the existing Birupa weir. The Project, is estimated to cost Rs. 73.91 crores.

Limit on Dividend by Cooperative Societies

4688. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a maximum limit under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973 upto which the dividend can be paid by the Societies;

(b) whether Government are aware that this limit is hampering the growth of Cooperative movement as Thrift and Credit Societies are not able to attract more money particularly in view of high rates of interest on deposits by public undertakings; and

(c) whether it is proposed to enhance this limit and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRIGULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Rule 79(1) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973, provides that in no cooperative society shall the dividend shall exceed 10 per cent per annum on paid-up share capital.

(b) and (c) The limit of dividend on share-capital of members is prescribed in the Cooperative Societies Acts and Rules. This reflects one of the basic cooperative principles that share-capital should receive a strictly limited interest, if any. There is, however, no such restriction in cooperative legislation regarding the interest to be paid on deposits by members. It cannot, therefore, be said that restriction on dividend is hampering the growth of thrift and credit societies. On the other hand,

the number of such societies has been on the increase.

Model Bye-Laws for Thrift and Credit Cooperative Societies, Delhi

4689. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that model bye-laws have been made by the Registrar under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973;

(b) whether it is mandatory for such societies which have been working satisfactorily for the last 30 years to adopt these bye-laws; and

(c) if not, the reasons why the Registrar is directing such societies to adopt the model bye-laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRIGULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, has framed model byelaws for cooperative societies in pursuance of the provisions contained in Rule 14 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973, "which may be adopted with or without changes, if any". The model byelaws are framed keeping in view the provisions contained in the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and the Rules thereunder in force with effect from 2nd April, 1973. The old byelaws of the societies were framed in pursuance of the provisions of Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925, as was applicable in the Union Territory of Delhi before 2nd April, 1973 and they do not, in all cases, conform to the provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973, presently in force in the Union Territory.

Fish Seed Projects

4690. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to set up some Fish Seed Projects in the country;

(b) the names of the States where such projects will be taken up;

(c) whether Orissa State will also be included in the above scheme;

(d) if so, the total amount involved in the fish seed hatchery project of Orissa; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Under an Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance fish seed production will be taken up by Fish Seed Development Corporations in the Project States.

(b) Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 1.30 crores.

(e) Four fish seed hatcheries will be set up in Orissa, of which 2 will be of 25 ha. size and the remaining 2 of 10 ha. size, which on full development will produce about 740 lakhs fingerlings per annum. The sites survey suitable for construction of hatcheries is in progress.

Provision of Electronic Telex Exchange

4691. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to provide electronic telex exchanges throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether such electronic teler exchanges are also going to be provided to Orissa;

(c) the expected time of the commencement of such proposals; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON: (a)

Proposals have been finalised to provide electronic telex exchanges at the four metropolitan cities at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. There is no proposal at present to provide electronic telex exchanges throughout the country.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Irrigation Projects of Orissa to be taken up during Sixth Plan Period

4692. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the major and multipurpose projects of Orissa cleared for execution and proposed to be taken up by Centre during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the total estimated cost of each of those proects; and

(c) when they are going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI)): (a) to (c) Irrigation is a State subject and the Irrigation Proects are formulated and executed by the State Governments. Funds for execution of Irrigation Projects are provided by the State Governments within the framework of their overall development plans. Central assistance to State plans is given in the form of block loans/grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or project.

However, the Government of Orissa in their Sixth Plan have proposed to take up 14 new major irrigation projects. The names and estimated costs of these projects are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost
1.	Ong stage II	3000.00
2.	Indra Dam	3000.00
3.	Samakoi	1876.00
4.	Subranarekha	10000.00
5.	Lower Indravati	10000.00
6.	Kanpur	3800.00
7.	Ib	13000.00
8.	Mahanadi Chitropola Irrigation Project	2000.00
9.	Lower Jonk	7000.00
10	Tal High Level Canal	50000.00
11.	Hirakud Lift	15000.00
12.	Extension of Hirakud left canal	7000.00
13.	Addl Spillway of Hirakud Dam	2000.00
14.	Rushkulya Dam	3000.00

These projects are proposed to be taken up during the Sixth Plan period.

Revision of Pay Scale of Forest Protection Force in Andaman

4693. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleasd to state:

(a) whether the proposal for upward revision of scale of pay for the Forest Protection Force of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has been reecived from the Chief Conservator of Forests, Andaman and Nicobar Administration;

(b) if so, what action has been taken or proposed to be taken to settle the matter; and

(c) wheher any steps have been taken by Government to settle the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Stagnation in C.P.W.D., Andaman

4694. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Andaman P.W.D. industrial workmen are stagnating since long;

(b) whether sufficient promotional posts exist to accommodate them; and

(c) if not, whether steps have been taken by Government to create sufficient selection grade posts among them as per Government of India orders in force?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The reply is in the negative.

(c) The government has agreed to consider the proposal of creation of Selection Grade posts in the eligible categories of the work-charged posts of the Andaman PWD.

Disparity between Wages of Forest Employees and Andaman Harbour Works etc. in Andaman

4695. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that immense gap in same categories of Boat crew exist between the Forest Marine employees of other sister organisations like Marine Department, Andaman Habour Works Organisation etc. in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, how long the wage disparity will continue; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to effect an uniform wage structure for the Boat Crew to eliminate the dispariy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Approval of the Government of India to the revision of pay scales of the following posts in the Forest Department, Andaman and Nicobar Islands to bring them at par with scales of pay applicable to the similar posts in the Marine Department, w.e.f. 1-3-81 has been conveyed to Andaman & Nicobar Administration:—

Name of Post	Existing scales	Revised Scales
1. Master	Rs. 330-480	Rs. 550-750
2. Chief Engine Driver	Rs. 330-480	Rs. 550-750
3. Launch or Motor Boat Driver Grade I	Rs. 260-350	Rs. 330-480

Full Time Vice President for I.C.A.R.

4696. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether any demand has been made that the ICAR be reorganised with a full time Vice-President and placed incharge of the competent authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): No Sir, there has been no *demand* as such that the ICAR be reorganised with a full time Vice-President and placed in-charge of the competent authority. However, the Government has received a suggestion from an Hon'ble M.P. that 'A full time Vice Chairman may be appointed to look after the day to day functioning as in 'Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.'

Posts Sanctioned Staff and Accommodation Available in Postal Accounts, Patna

4697. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned posts in different cadres in the office of the Deputy Director of Postal Accounts, Patna on 31st December, 1980—(i) Junior Accounts Officers, (ii) Clerks, (iii) Sorters and (iv) Class IV;

(b) the number of staff available and shortage in different cadres as on 31st December, 1980;

(c) the reasosn for shortage and the action taken to make good the shortage;

(d) the space justified for the above staff officials; and space available as on 31st December, 1980; and

(e) the action taken to provide additional accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Sir, the number of staff sanctioned on 31st December, 1980 in various cadre was as shown below:—

(i) Junior Accounts officers .	33
(ii) (a) Sr /Jr. Accountants .	295
(b) Clerks . . .	131
(iii) Sorters . . .	49
(iv) Class IV . . .	53

(b) Staff avalabe &		Shortages.
(i) Jr. Accounts officers	30	3
(ii) (a) Sr/Jr Accountant	247	48
(b) Clerks	74	57
(iii) Sorters	33	16
(iv) Class IV	39	14

(c) The shortage of staff in each cadre is on account of:—

(i) Want of departmental examination passed candidates in respect of the quota reserved for Departmental promotions.

(ii) In-adequate number of candidates recommended by the Staff Selection Commission for the posts of Junior Accountants and Clerks.

(iii) Ban on filling up of Class IV posts for a long time. In regard to the filling up of the vacancies in the clerical cadre by direct recruitment, the matter was taken up at the highest level with the Staff Selection Commission and they had assured of early sponsoring of adequate number of candidates for the filling up of the vacancies.

For Class IV posts, the Employment Exchange at Patna has, after personal contact sponsored the candidates and the case is being processed for on the appointments.

(d) Space justified 34753 (Sq. Feet)
Space available 25781 (Sq. Feet)

(e) Vigorous efforts are already being made to hire suitable additional accommodation by Postmasters General, Bihar Circle, Patna.

Appointment of Post Masters in selection Grade from General Line

4698. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of Postal counters and delivery of mails has been affected after appointing Postmasters in the Higher Selection Grade from the general line instead of from the Inspectors/Asstt. Supdt. of Post Offices;

(b) whether as a result of such appointments, the number of public complaints and cases of financial irregularities have gone up for lack of effective supervision; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to restore the status quo ante in view of the deterioration of the standard of service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The information asked for the Hon'ble Member is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The whole issue will be examined in the light of information as at (a) & (b) above.

Policy regarding representation on J.C.M.

4699. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T Department propose to review its policy regarding the representation on the J.C.M. in view of the fact that Associations representing small but a vital section of the service such as the Inspectors/Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices have no say in its functioning; and

(b) if not, what alternative forum will be made available to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. The representation on the J.C.M. has been given to two federations of P&T employees which represent broadly and adequately all the categories of employees of P&T Department. No representation has been given to any individual non-federated Union/Association. The federations recognised for J.C.M. purposes are eligible to represent the cause of members of the cadre-based non-federated unions including the Association of Inspectors/Assistant Superintendents. The recognition of any new Union/federation for J.C.M. purposes is not permissible under the Constitution of the J.C.M. so long as the existing federations continue to broadly and adequately represent all the categories of employees.

(b) The federations recognised for J.C.M. purposes are eligible to represent the cause of members of the cadre-based non federated Unions/Associations including the Association of Inspectors/Assistant Superintendents. The non-federated Unions/Associations are also granted periodical meetings with P&T Board for redressal of their grievances.

Promotional avenues in Higher Selection grade of Inspectors/Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices

4700. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T Department had consulted the service Association representing Inspectors/Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices before taking a decision in the J.C.M. withdrawing their promotional avenues in the Higher Selection Grade; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The representation in J.C.M. has been given to two Federations of P&T Employees which represent broadly and adequately all categories of group C and D employees of the P&T Department. No representation has been given to any individual non-federated Union/Association. The federations recognised for J.C.M. purposes are eligible to represent the cause of members of the cadre-based non-federated Unions including the Association of Inspectors/Asstt. Superintendents of Post Offices.

Previously all HSG-II posts in the scale of pay of Rs. 550-750/- and all HSG-I posts in the scale of pay of Rs. 700-900/- on Postal side were shared between officials from IPOs. line and those from General line in the ratio of 50:50. Now all posts in

HSG-II in the scale of Rs. 550-750/- have been given to General Line officials and all future creation of posts in HSG-I in the scale of Rs. 700-900/- have also been given to officials from General Line. Officials from IPOs line have been compensated for surrendering their share in HSG-II posts, by upgradation of the posts of IPOs in the scale of Rs. 425-700/- to those of Asstt. Superintendent of Post offices in the scale of Rs. 550-900/- equivalent in number to the posts in HSG-II which they surrender to officials from General Line. They will be compensated for future creation of posts in HSG-II also by creation of an additional post of ASPOs, by upgradation of an IPOs post, whenever two posts in HSG-II are created.

लोनी रोड, दिल्ली के आबंटियों को वैकल्पिक प्लाटों का आवंटन

4701. **श्री भीखा भाई :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोनी रोड़ पर आंबटित किए गए 70 मीटर के रिहायशी प्लाटों के बदले इन प्लाटों के आबंटियों को कुछ अन्य स्थानों पर रिहायशी प्लाट दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये प्लाट इन लोगों को कितनी अवधि के बाद दिए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने इन प्लाटों का कब्जा देने में लगे समय के लिए उन्हें कुछ ब्याज का भुगतान किया है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का विचार उन्हें ब्याज का भुगतान करने का है और यदि हां, तो उसमें कितना समय लगने की संभावना है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि 197 में लोनी रोड क्षेत्र में जिन 2175 व्यक्तियों को प्लाटों का आबंटन किया गया था, उनमें से 137 व्यक्तियों ने उन्हें आबंटित प्लाटों की धरोहर राशि/प्रीमियम वापस ले ली है और 2018 आबंटितियों को 26-5-78 से 6-6-80 तक वैकल्पिक आबंटन कर दिए गए हैं । शेष 20 मामले आबंटन की प्रक्रिया में है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) लाटरी ड्रा के माध्यम से आबंटन की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत आवेदकों को धरोहर राशि पर ब्याज देने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Sanctioning of Branch Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh during last two years.

4702. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places, where branch post offices have been sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh District during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether all of them have since been opened; and

(c) if not, the likely dates by which all of them will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Drinking Water in Himachal Pradesh

4703. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Centrally sponsored schemes for the supply of drinking water in Himachal Pradesh, which are under execution at present, alongwith the cost in each case; and

(b) the likely dates by which each one of them would be completed alongwith the number of villages and population supposed to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Schemes for the supply of drinking water to problem villages are approved under the Centrally Sponsored Accelarated Rural Water Supply Programme. A total number of 409 schemes for 3379 villages having a population of 7.21 lakhs at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1941.675 lakhs have so far been approved for Himachal Pradesh under this Programme since its inception in 1977-78.

(b) A total number of 1902 villages have already been covered upto the end of December, 1980. The remaining villages under the schemes already approved are expected to be covered within the next 2-3 years provided adequate funds are available.

Sharing of Godavari Water

4704. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the stage at which the inter-State dispute about the sharing of Godavari waters stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The Godavari Water dispute has since been settled. The dispute had been referred for adjudication to the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal constituted under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The Tribunal submitted its final report on 7h July, 1980. As provided under the Act, the decision of the Tribunal was published by the Central Government in the Official Gazette on 26th July, 1980 whereupon it became effective and binding on the party States. A statement on the broad features of the decision was also made in the House on 7th July, 1980.

Post Offices, Telegraph and Telephone Exchanges to be opened in Karnataka during 1981-82

4705. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of new Post Offices, Telegraph and Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened in the Karnataka State during 1981-82;

(b) the number of Exchange that will be linked with STD facilities within the State and outside; and

(c) the steps to be taken to improve the existing services in the State particularly the working of telephone system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Post Offices: The circle plan for the year 1981-82 for opening of post offices is being finalised.

Telephone Exchanges: Proposals to open 60 new 25 line MAX III exchanges and one 50 line MAX III exchange in Karnataka State are under consideration. The names of the places where the exchanges are being planned are set out in Annex. I.

Telephone Offices: 9 Telegraph Offices are planned to be opened in 1981-82. The details are in Annex. II.

(b) Two more exchanges in Karnataka State are expected to be provided with STD facilities during the above mentioned period.

(c) The Postal and Telecommunication services are kept under continual review for effecting possible improvements. For improvement of the tele-

phone system, the following steps are taken:—

(i) Overhauling of internal and external plant;

(ii) Maintenance schedules for both external and internal plants;

(iii) Replacement of open wire portion of subscribers lines by underground cables and by insulated wire as far as possible;

(iv) Gas pressurisation of existing underground cables and laying of new underground cables duly pressurised in large cities;

(v) Regular inspection of subscribers' premises and

(vi) Keeping continuous watch over working of the Fault Repair Service.

Statement-I

List of new exchanges proposed for opening in Karnataka during 1981-82

1. Dannur
2. Salakani
3. Malgi
4. Kavoor
5. Tavaragere
6. Gileswgur
7. Potnal
8. Uthanur
9. Huliyurdurga
10. Lokapur
11. Irde
12. Hammigi
13. Hosangady
14. Ballolli
15. Kammatgi
16. Yemmiganur
17. Kadur
18. Todalbagi
19. Magod
20. Itagi
21. Karajgi
22. Hirehal
23. Muvinahippargi
24. Ajekar
25. Puncha
26. Gudibanda
27. Miriyan
28. Dubbalgundi
29. Rathnapuri colony
30. Bettadapura
31. Nanjadevanapura
32. Suttut
33. Nallur
34. Gulladahalli
35. Kammardi
36. Harnahalli
37. Masur
38. Atharaghatta
39. Tudur
40. Alagerimandri
41. Undiganalu
42. Masthikatti
43. Hulkund
44. Yeuyur
45. Yalwar
46. Yatada Hosahalli
47. Uruvalu
48. Budigere
49. Sathegala
50. Kagagipura
51. Terakanambi
52. Narimogaru
53. Bengre
54. Byrambada
55. Kodihalli
56. Vokkaler
57. Beechanahalli
58. Megeur
59. Kabini colony
60. Kulgod

B. 50-Line MAX. III Exchanges

1. Kalloli.

Statement-II

1. Shirgod (Dharwal)
2. Dasarahalli (Mangalore)
3. Vithal Nagar (Bangalore)
4. Byrasandra (Bangalore)
5. Nayadh Colony U. Kanara)
6. Ajjibal (U.Kanara)
7. Kathinkon (Karwar)
8. Uppunda (Udipi)
9. Nagre (U. Kanara)

Pollution in the Capital

4706. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether air pollution in the capital is rising day-by-day making human life most miserable of a host of ailments that come in its wake; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to put a stop to this rot and improve the ecological atmosphere?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) However, to tackle air pollution, The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1980, has been passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha and is pending before the Lok Sabha for consideration of some minor amendments.

Development of Employment Oriented Rural Industries in Sunderbans

4707. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plans are under consideration of his Ministr or the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for development of some employment-oriented rural industries in the Sunderbans area in West Bengal during 1981-82; and

(b) if so, what and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission has covered Sunderban area of West Bengal under employment oriented industries already. These include village leather, blacksmithy, carpentry, bee-keeping and Khadi. These industries will be continued during 1981-82.

Development and Preservation of Forest Wealth in Sunderbans, West Bengal

4708. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Central Government for the development and preservation of forest wealth and flora and fauna in the Sunderbans area in West Bengal during 1981-82; and

(b) if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The Sunderbans area is a Tiger Reserve under Project Tiger, the largest wild life conservation project undertaken so far in India, which was initiated in 1973-74 and being continued during the Sixth Plan period (1980—85) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a sharing basis between the Centre and the States concerned.

(ii) The new Centrally-Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry, mainly aimed at raising fuel-wood plantations

in the rural areas, is proposed to be implemented in 24 Parganas District, which includes the Sunderbans area.

Green and Q.M.S. Letter Box at Nanakpura, New Delhi

4709. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Q.M.S. Letter Box provided at Nanakpura Post Office, New Delhi-21 or in its vicinity in the South Moti Bagh Market or at any suitable place in the adjacent colonies of Shantiniketan, Anand Niketan and Moti Bagh-II;

(b) if so, the difficulties which lie in the way of the P&T Department in putting up one Letter Box for Q.M.S. at least at Nanakpura Post Office; and

(c) wheher the Department would also consider to provide one Green Letter Box for local mail in the outlying Post Office like Nanakpura Post Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No QMS letter box is provided at Nanakpura Post Office, Shantiniketan, Anand Niketan and Moti Bagh-II. But QMS letter boxes have been installed in its vicinity at Chanakyapuri, Moti Bagh I, R. K. Puram Sector XII, R. K. Puram Sawami Malai Mandir, Maurya Hotel and Vasant Vihar.

(b) QMS letter boxes are installed only at selected places because considerable expenditure is incurred by making special arrangements for its clearances. Vehicles are specially sent to clear QMS letter boxes. Because of the high cost of petrol and diesel and the cost of operating departmental vehicles, QMS letter boxes are located only in certain centrally located places. Hence, as there is a QMS letter box in Moti Bagh, which is not far away, it was felt that this would be sufficient for that area.

(c) The Green Letter Boxes have been provided at a few selected places on an experimental measure. The question of providing a similar letter box at Nanakpura will be considered after some time if this experiment is successful.

One-Horned Rhino in Kaziranga National Park, Assam

4710. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the famous one-horned Indian Rhino in Kaziranga National Park, in Sibsagar District in Assam; and

(b) the steps taken for their preservation and growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to a census done in 1978, the number is 960.

(b) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) Indian Rhinoceros has been included in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) 1972 thereby affording full legal protection to the species.

(ii) It has been also included in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) thereby putting a stop to its export.

(iii) Kaziranga has been made a National Park specially to provide all possible protection to the habitate ofthis species. Financial assistance of Rs. 11.45 lakhs has been released so far by the Central Government for the development of this National Park. The State Government is directly responsible for the management of the National Park.

Amount Allocated to Assam for Adult Education

4711. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted during the last two years and proposed during the current year for spread of adult education in Assam; and

(b) what further steps are proposed for effective implementation of adult education programme on intensive level?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) An amount of Rs. 45,76,897.00 was allotted to the Government of Assam during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Adult Education. The year-wise break-up is as under:

Year	Amount
1978-79 . . .	Nil
1979-80 . . .	Rs. 26,43,100·00
1980-81 . . .	Rs. 19,33,797·00
Total	Rs. 45,76,897·00

(b) The Adult Education Programme has been subjected to a comprehensive review. The recommendations of the Review Committee are under consideration.

Amount Sanctioned to Assam for Setting up Indoor and Outdoor Stadia

4712. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the amount sanctioned for Assam for setting up indoor and outdoor Stadia during the last two and the current year under the Central Education Ministry scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Under the Central scheme of grants to State Sports Councils etc. for development of sports and games, grants sanctioned to Assam for setting up indoor and outdoor Stadia during the last two financial years are as under:—

1978-79 . . . Rs. 2,33,000/-

1979-80 . . . Rs. 2,60,000/-

No grants under the scheme have so far been released to Assam in the current financial year.

Amount Earmarked for National Adult Education Programme

4713. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the National Adult Education Programme during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 State-wise;

(b) the amount actually spent for the said programme during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the progress achieved in each State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A statement indicating the amount earmarked for Adult Education during the year 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is attached as Annexure—I.

(b) A statement indicating the amount actually spent on Adult Education during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, State-wise is attached as Annexure—II. The position regarding the amount actually spent during the current financial year 1980-81 will be known only after the close of the financial year when information from all State Governments/UT Administrations will be received.

(c) A statement indicating State-wise enrolment in Adult Education during 1978-79 and 1979-80 is attached as Annexure—III. The position regarding 1980-81 will be known only after the close of the financial year when information from all State Governments and U.T. Administrations will be received.

Statement I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	AMOUNT EARMARKED 1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (as on 15-3-1981)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52·73	75·77	217·33
2.	Assam	27·90	114·74	159·32
3.	Bihar	115·54	216·30	258·92
4.	Gujarat	127·78	269·70	253·15
5.	Haryana	45·16	106·05	107·19
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9·19	22·54	9·94
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15·90	52·74	48·54
8.	Karnataka	33·41	164·42	173·21
9.	Keraal	45·79	55·67	84·57
10.	Madhya Pradesh	51·75	242·22	23·18*
11.	Maharashtra	76·68	220·65	222·16
12.	Manipur	9·77	21·18	27·68
13.	Meghalaya	9·62	23·26	57·42
14.	Nagaland	11·20	21·50	41·44
15.	Orissa	35·73	162·00	118·68
16.	Punjab	37·72	86·26	85·68
17.	Rajasthan	78·93	149·92	194·18
18.	Sikkim	3·05	10·74	10·31
19.	Tamil Nadu	62·92	92·16	223·48
20.	Tripura	23·33	108·06	111·36
21.	Uttar Pradesh	151·06	338·42	374·12
22.	West Bengal	45·98	148·22	285·79

*Figure includes only the Central allo cation.

1	2	3	4	5
23.	A & N Islands	1·99	3·42	4·26
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4·54	7·50	3·27
25.	Chandigarh	2·32	3·38	12·22
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·50	0·50	2·48
27.	Delhi	79·83	70·53	79·57
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3·68	11·60	9·68
29.	Lakshadweep	1·12	9·20	2·27
30.	Mizoram	4·28	10·66	45·35
31.	Pondicherry	5·55	6·32	10·87
	Total :	**1174·97	2824·70	3257·62

**The totals do not include grants to Voluntary Organisations of All India character.

Statement II

S.No.	State/U.T.	Amount	
		1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,96,554·00	81,46,153·00
2.	Assam	19,16,909·00	39,73,115·00
3.	Bihar	118,37,493·00	200,70,699·00
4.	Gujarat	96,05,796·00	167,67,733·00
5.	Haryana	36,71,348·58	51,95,068·00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5,88,216·28	11,77,867·00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	16,09,600·00	12,72,000·00
8.	Karnataka	55,14,786·00	72,00,179·00
9.	Kerala	23,71,045·77	22,29,365·00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	60,79,050·00	146,27,116·00
11.	Maharashtra	35,49,534·14	147,51,336·00
12.	Manipur	8,48,395·00	6,18,717·00
13.	Meghalaya	16,72,000·00	19,64,310·00
14.	Nagaland	9,93,990·00	18,29,650·00
15.	Orissa	28,48,509·82	95,96,979·00
16.	Punjab	20,77,456·00	25,81,000·00
17.	Rajasthan	44,59,179·81	116,69,210·00
18.	Sikkim	3,91,715·00	3,10,256·00

1	2	3	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	34,57,065·00	126,85,544·00
20.	Tripura	82,72,692·00	112,39,835·00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	92,53,930.15	120,69,969.00
22.	West Bengal	52,52,000·00	135,31,305.00
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	94,610·25	2,69,802.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,57,365·00	2,55,360.00
25.	Chandigarh	52,470·33	1,98,956.00
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42,386·00	40,000·00
27.	Delhi	14,19,687·75	34,61,640·00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4,07,000·00	5,27,708·00
29.	Lakshadweep·	1,15,478·00	1,48,000·00
30.	Mizoram	3,73,543·00	13,51,635·00
31.	Pondicherry	3,51,697·00	3,75,847·00
	Total :	9,09,82,502.85	18,01,39,354.00

Statement III

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Enrolment	
		1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45,310	2,02,660
2.	Assam	37,430	1,70,546
3.	Bihar	33,000	75,720
4.	Gujarat	3,01,264	1,76,209
5.	Haryana	68,660	70,048
6.	Himachal Pradesh	42,070	19,787
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10,103	53,367
8	Karnataka	1,72,000	1,96,521
9.	Kerala	77,100	8,924
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,850	1,06,023
11.	Maharashtra	4,73,800	3,83,075
12.	Manipur	29,970	8,678
13.	Meghalaya	14,465	N.A.
14.	Nagaland	17,700	16,945

1	2	3	4
15.	Orissa	1,04,252	2,38,236
16.	Punjab	38,100	N.A.
17.	Rajasthan	95,826	2,03,943
18.	Sikkim	384	N.A.
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,21,810	3,69,208
20.	Tripura	35,248	N.A.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,58,247	1,26,722
22.	West Bengal	1,26,780	59,735
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	2,940	1,235
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	9,880	4,127
25.	Chandigarh	2,800	4,024
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	992	1,459
27.	Delhi	10,320	10,308
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9,030	1,757
29.	Lakshadweep	312	255
30.	Mizoram	5,265	N.A.
31.	Pondicherry	7,960	11,707
	Total :	21,70,868	25,21,219
		or say 21·71 lakhs	or say 25·21 lakhs

Development of Sanskrit

4714. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for development of Sanskrit with special reference to Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A statement is attached with regard to continuing schemes for development and propagation of Sanskrit included in the Sixth Plan. Two new schemes have also been approved for the Sixth Plan, as follows:—

1. Utilisation of services of eminent Sanskrit scholars in Adarsha Sanskrit Pathshalas and other Vountary organisations in order to preserve the in-depth study of Shastras.

2. Special orientation courses to post-graduate students in vocational disciplines like Paleography, epigraphy, Iconography, etc.

(b) Planning Commission has approved a financial outlay of Rs. 7.33 crores for the Sixth Plan for the continuing schemes and a sum of Rs. 31 lakhs for the two new schemes.

Statement

Outlay in lakhs

		Rs.
1.	Financial Assitance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations	170·00
2.	Department of Sanskrit Education	172·00
3.	Production of Sanskrit Literature, Purchase of Snaskrit Books, publicatins of Sanskrit Manuscripts	34·00
4.	Adrash Snakrit Pathashalas, All India Elocution Contest for the Students of Sanskrit Pothshalas, All India Vedic Convention, Preservation of Vedic recitation	75·00
5.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	282·00
	Total	733·00

Historic Fort Chittore

4715. SHRI CIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received information that the Historic fort at Chittore is crumbling; and

(b) if so, he steps taken or proposed to to be taken to protect this historical monument?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The historic fort at Chittor is not crumbling. The Fort contains within it a large number of monuments. Extensive structural repairs have been carried out in the recent past to many of these monuments inside it. Further structural repairs and chemical treatment to monuments and horticultural operational around the monuments are contemplated for their preservation and presentation.

Reservation of Seats for Central Government in Engineering and Medical Colleges

4716. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) wnat are the basis of filling seats reserved for Central Government in various Engineering and medical Colleges;

(b) the names of the engineering as well as medical colleges where seats are reserved for Central Government; and

(c) the number of seats thus reserved, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Seats are reserved by the Central Government in the Ministry of Education in respect of Engineering Colleges and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in respect of Medical Colleges, and placed at the disposal of the respective agencies who make the nominations against these seats direct. The categories of students for whom the reservations are made, the agencies who nominate, the names of tne Colleges and the number of seats reserved during the year 1980-81, State-wise, are indicated in Annexures—(I) to (V). (Placed in Library See No. LT-2181|81).

Payments by State Governments to Care Inc. for Food Assistance

4717. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India passed any executive or other order authorising or directing Indian State Governments to pay CARE INC towards its food assistance; and

(b) if so, particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). CARE operations in India are governed under the Indo-CARE Agreement of 1950. A list of provisions is concluded every year by the State Governments with CARE detailing total food available to State Governments and administrative charges payable to CARE on it.

Acquisition of Land for Dombivali Post Office, District Thana

4718. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Post Master General, Bombay Circle has urged upon the Government of Maharashtra for the acquisition of land for Dombivali (Distt. Thana), Maharashtra Post Office;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The Government of Maharashtra was requested to commence proceedings of acquisition for the land for Dombivali post office in January, 1981.

(b) Notification for acquisition of land out of C.T.S. No. 142 was issued in the Gazette of the Government of Maharashtra on 26-2-1981.

Assistance for Publication of Marathi Dictionary

4719. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 812 on the 24th November, 1980 regarding financial assistance for publication of Marathi dictionary and state:

(a) whether the processing of the case has been concluded and put up to Grants Committee; and

(b) if so, what is the report of the Grants Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The case is still under process.

Shortage of Accommodation of Post Office Building in Ulhasnagar Ditstrict, Thana

4720. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts which have been made to meet the shortage of accommodation of Post Office building in Ulnasnagar Camp No. 2 in District Thana (Maharashtra) during a period of last three months;

(b) the results achieved; and

(c) if no effort have been made the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b) The Ulhasnagar Municipality was approached in the matter. It is willing to meet the post offices' requirements for accommodation in their proposed Super Market Building. The case is being processed accordingly.

(c) Does not arise.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अधीन कर्मचारी

4721. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) बम्बई तथा दिल्ली प्रधान कार्यालय में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहें है और वे किन-किन पदों और ग्रेडों में काम कर रहे हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलेश्वर राम) : (क) और (ख). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Housing Loans from World Bank

472. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are receiving loan from World Bank and other similar organisations at a low rate of interest for constructing houses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India is not receiving any loan from World Bank and other similar organisations exclusively for construction of houses. It is, however, receiving loans from World Bank, IDA for execution of multi-sectoral urban development projects in Calcutta and Madras covering the sectors of shelters water supply and sewerage, traffic and transportation, area development, employment generation etc. The shelter sector includes schemes of sites and services covering core housing, slum upgradation and loans for construction of houses. The IDA has provided a credit of US $ 87 million for the Second Calcutta Urban Development project and US $ 24 million for the First Madras Urban Development project. A credit of US $ 42 million for the Second Madras Urban Development project has been signed recently. The schemes under the IDA assisted projects are implemented by the state governments concerned and their agencies. The terms of IDA credits, which are made to governments only, include 10 years grace period, 50 years maturity and bear no interest, but an annual service free of 0.75 per cent on the disbursed portion of each credit.

Opening of Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh during 1980-81 and 1981-82

4723. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices likely to be opened during 1981-82 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the number of post offices opened during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of post offices to be opened during the year 1981-82 is being finalised.

(b) During the year 1980-81, 319 post offices were opened in Andhra Pradesh.

News Item captioned "Land" Lord of Govt

4724. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *'Hindustan Tnmes'* New Delhi dated the 3rd February, 1981, captioned "Lord of Govt. Land";

(b) if so, the facts of the deals made by the I.A.S. officer concerned in his Ministry; and

(c) the action taken in the matter by Government into this land scandal and the violation of the Civil Services

Conduct Rules by the I.A S. Officer and his wife?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) This will have to be examined after the details regarding the deals are known.

Milk Production and per capita Availability

4725. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over two decades of dairy development has failed in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of achievement or downward trend of stagnant levels of production in spite of increasing production in two decades and the amount invested for the purpose during the period.

(d) the per capita availability of milk during the period 1950 to 1960, 1960 to 1970 and 1970 to 1980 and how long the country is to wait to have minimum requirement of 284 grams per capita per day; and

(e) the state-wise break-up of the milk produced in the decades, and the per capita availability during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. Considerable progress has been made as regards dairy development particularly during the last decade.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). While Statewise details are not available, information on milk production and money invested during various Plan periods on an All-India basis are given in Annexures 'A' and 'B'.

According the available information relating to estimates of milk production and population, the per capita tion availability of milk per day was 123.0 grams in 1961, 1114 grams in 1971 and 126.3 grams in 1979.

The recommended minimum nutritional requirement of milk per head per day is of the order of 201 grams. The necessary level of production could be expected to be achieved by turn of this century.

Statement I

Details of milk production estimates of last two decades

Year	Milk Production (Million tonnes)
1965-66	20.0
1968-69	21.2
1971-72	22.5
1973-74	23.2
1977-78	27.5
1978-79	29.0
1979-80	30.0

Statement—II

Actual Plan expenditure for animal husbandry and dairy development

	(Rupees in crores)
3rd plan	77·00*
1966-69	59·70
4th plan	135·40
5th plan	337·47
1979-80	131·25*
1980-81	147·68*
Total	888·50

Anticipated expenditure.

Complaints against office Bearers of Navketan Group Housing Society

4726. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a number of complaints against the office bearers of the Navketan Group Housing Society, New Delhi by its members of serious irregularities in the functioning of the society; and

(b) if so, how many presentations have been received in this regard and what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Some complaints have been received.

(b) It is not possible to give the exact number of complaints as they have been addressed to various authorities and some are cyclo-styled|unsigned copies. The Registrar of Cooperative societies has ordered an inspection under Section 54 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972.

Irregularities by Navketan Group Housing Society

4727. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports appearing in the 'Indian Express' of December 8, 1980 "Tale of Group Housing Cooperatives" exposing irregularities committed by the Navketan Group Housing Society, New Delhi.

(b) if so, what action has been taken to look into the charges; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a list of the Society members and those who have been allotted houses in the complex built by the society?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has ordered a statutory inspection under section 54 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972.

(c) No, Sir. The lists of Society members and of those who have been allotted houses is under process with the Inspection Officer appointed by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies under Section 54 referred to in part (b) above.

Probe into Navketan Group Housing Society

4728. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the houses were built two years ago, the Navketan Group Housing Society has not given accounts to its members so far, and those members demanding accounts are threatened by the office bearers of the Society; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies of the Delhi Administration has reported that Navketan Group Housing Society has denied the allegation.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up a Coast Earth Station near Bombay

4729. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India plans to establish a coast earth station near Bombay for Maritime Satelite Communication Services; and

(b) if so, its cost, utilisation and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Proposal for establishment of a coast earth station at a location suitably close to the Centre of major Indian maritime shipping interests is under active consideration of Government.

(b) The Coastal Earth Station when established will provide telephone, telegraph and other forms of modern telecommunication services for ships plying in the Indian Ocean Region through the INMARSAT Satellite System. The Project is only in the preliminary stages of examination.

Different Service Cadres of FCI

4730. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has different service cadres;

(b) if so, the names and objectives of each cadre; and

(c) whether these cadres are fulfilling the said objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the names and objectives of each cadre is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Statement showing the various cadres of the Food Corporation of India and their objectives

Name of the Cadre	Objectives
1. General Administration Cadre . . .	It deals with the general functions and activities of the Corporation other than those of technical, specialised and of professional nature. The areas covered are Personnel, Vigilance and Security, Industrial Relations, Procurement, Purchase, Storage, Contracts, Port Operations, Sales etc.
2. Godown Cadre	It deals with all matters relating to storage, movement and issue of foodgrains in the various storage depots maintained by the Corporation.
3. Technical Cadre	It attends to the work relating to purchase, of quality grains, their preservation in good condition in the godowns, determining priority list for release of stocks being received in the depots from the procurement centres, proper and timely treatment of stock with chemicals etc.
4. Movement Cadre	Deals with movement of foodgrains handled by he Corporation. Formulates and implements policies, programmes, and procedure for rail-road transport plans, analyse transportation routes and rates of different commodities by rail and/or road to determine the most economical mode and method of transporation of the foodgrains and commodities handled by the Croporation.

Name of the Cadre	Objectives
5. Planning & Research Cadre . . .	Deals with special studies regarding a activities of the Corporation to faciliate formulation of short-term and long-term plocies and programmes pertaining to the various functional activities of the Corporation for adoption and implementation. It also deals with the management development programmes and training aspects of the Organisation.
6. Accounts Cadre	It deals with all functions relating to finance, accounts, budget, costing, internal audit, physical verification, planning the financial resources of the Corporation for the present and future needs etc.
7. Engineering Cadre	It deals with engineering activities of the Corporation relating to construction, repair,enlargement etc. of structures and buildings for offices/depots/port installation, large engineering projects such as bilk fertilizer handling project at Kadla, bulk handling of foodgrains etc.
8. Legal Cadre	It deals with matters involving legal rights, obligations and privilege of the Corporation. It examines/tendes advice on legl matters involving litigation, arbitration, interpretation of laws, contracts, security of documents, agreements, writ petitions etc.
9. Miscellaneous Cadre	It deals with various miscellaneous aspects of the operations and activities of the Corporation which do not fall within the well-defined and the demarcated areas covered by the other cadres, such as medical officers, public relations officers chemists, staff car drivers etc.

Payments made to CARE INC.

4731. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the year-wise details of total payments made to CARE INC. from State Government and the purpose for which the payments were made; and

(b) the year-wise details of value and volume of commodities/articles/services of the CARE INC. in its programme in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b): Details of food commodities supplied by CARE and administrative charges paid to CARE from 1974-75 to 1978-79 are given in the attached Statement-1. The State Governments pay administrative charges to CARE on the basis of estimates of actual expenditure reported by CARE. These include expenses in U. S. for marknng, handling, insurance and administrative expenses and in India cover the cost of maintaining their Delhi office, field offices, salaries of employees, travelling expenses, etc. Details of non-food assistance given by CARE from 1975-76 to 1979-80 are given in the attached Statement-2.

Statement—1

Administrative charges paid to CARE, food commodities delivered by CARE and their approximate value from 1974-75 to 1978-79

Year	Administrative cost Rs.	Commodity Delivered Kgs.
1974-75	18,738,004	152,656,000
1975-76	27,023,801	282,821,000
1976-77	25,778,191	229,640,000
1977-78	21,247,451	259,082,000
1978-79	24,264,849	280,105,000

Statement-2

CARE's Assistance sanctioned to State Governments for development projects.... like construction of Balwadis, godowns, kitchens setting up of food processing plants etc.

From 1975-76 to 1979-80

Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
1975-76	34,34,669,00
1976-77	56,67,608,00
1977-78	3,30,000,00
1978-79	29,25,000,00
1979-80	136,19,000,00

Connection of Faridabad Telephone Exchange under Delhi Telephones with Automatic Exchange

4732. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to connect the Faridabad Telephone Exchange under Delhi Telephones into Automatic exchanges; and

(b) if so, by what time the above conversion may be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b): Faridabad is already served by an authomatic exchange connected to all other exchanges in Delhi including the Trunk Automatic Exchange for STD facility.

News Item Captioned Orissa Villages Cut Off for 44 Years

4733. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in the Indian Express on the 27th December, 1980 under the caption "Orissa villages cut off for 44 years";

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to provide adequate communications facilities to these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). *Telecommunication Facility* Telecommunication facilities are provided at a place according to

an approved policy depending upon the administrative status, population, remoteness of the place and the traffic demand. However, there is no policy to provide these facilities in every village. Out of 6131 villages in Koraput District, 63 villages have been provided with telecommunications facilities and 14 proposals stand sanctioned pending execution.

Out of 108 villages under Padwa Police Station, only Padwa is having Telegraph facility. Provision of telephone facility has been approved.

There are 82 places in Karaput district entitled to provision of Telephone and Telegraph facilities even on loss. Out of these, 48 villages are having telecommunication facility. The remaining 34 villages are expected to be provided with these facilities during 6th Plan period.

Postal Facility:

There is a Postal Division at Koraput having 543 Post Offices of which 189 are Mobile Posts Offices. 316 villages are being given Counter facility through these Mobile Post Offices. There are 476 villages with Gram Panchayat Headquarters of which 449 have Post Offices. Letter Boxes are installed in 1447 villages. There is 100 per cent daily delivery of the mails in the district during normal times.

A Post Office in Koraput District on an average serves a population of 3595 as against Orissa average of 3065 and All India average of 4000 per Post Office. A Post Office in Koraput District serves 48.9 sq. kms. which is higher than the All India and Orissa average of 21.7 sq. kms and 22.06 sq. kms. respectively. But this compares favourably with the coverage of area in other hilly and forest territories in other States and Union Territories.

Pollution by Varsha Industry

4734. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Varsha Industry situated in Vapi in Gujarat is causing water pollution in Daman on a stupendous scale posing danger to the survival and health of human and animal beings; and

(b) what speedy measures are proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Gujarat Water Pollution Control Board has reported that there is no industry in the name of Varsha Industry situated in G.I.D.C. Estate, Vapi.

(b) Does not arise.

Annual Revenue of the T.R.A. Office

4735. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will he Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual revenue earning of the office of the T.R.A. Office under District Manager Telephones during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the existing sanctioned strength of the office in the various cadres (i) Account Officers, (ii) Jr. Accounts Officers, (iii) T/S Clerks, (iv) Class IV;

(c) the sanctioned strength of the office as on date;

(d) what is shortage in various cadres; and

(e) the action taken for compensating the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (e). As on date there are 19 Minor Telephone Districts each headed by a District Manager Telephones. These are over and above 9 Major and Metropolitan Telephone Districts each of which is headed by a General Manager, Telephones. The Hon'ble Member has not specified the name of the District for which the information is required. In the absence of the name of the particular Telephone District in respect of which the information is required, it is regretted, it

has not been possible to furnish the information. The same will be furnished as soon as the District is specified.

Appointment of Peons in Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking

4736. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that instructions have been issued by Deputy Commissioner, Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking regarding appointment of Matriculate and Graduate youths as peons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). There are 101 vacant posts of peon in the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking. According to recruitment rules minimum academic qualification required for the post is middle school standard pass. A requisition was sent to the Employment Exchange to sponsor names of suitable candidates. Applications from eligible muster-roll workers were also invited. The Employment Exchange sponsored 1255 candidates and 839 applications were received from the muster-roll workers. As the number of candidates was very large, the Deputy Commissioner (Water) directed that only those candidates whose minimum qualification was Higher Secondary would be interviewed first. No orders that only matriculate or graduate candidate will be appointed are reported to have been issued. The recruitment has not yet been finalised.

Threat of Polluted Water to South Delhi

4737. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Indian Express dated 16th February, 1981 "Threat of polluted water to South Delhi";

(b) if so, what are the facts of the case;

(c) whether sewage had actually gone through the pipe lines of the drinking water distribution system in South; and

(d) what steps have been taken against the erring officials who had neglected repair work and caused hardship to the people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are two 48" dia C.I. rising mains emanating from the Ring Road Sewage Pumping Station to the gravity ducts which carry raw sewage to the Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant. The Tee connection on one of the rising mains developed a crack suddenly, on 12-2-1981. Immediately, the pumping operations at the Ring Road Sewage Pumping Station were suspended. The Tee connection was embedded in a massive RCC thrust block which had to be dismantled before the repairs could be carried out. Necessary repairs were completed on 19-2-81 whereafter the Ring Road Sewage Pumping Station was recommissioned.

Due to stoppage of pumping during the repair period, part of the sewage coming to the Ring Road Sewage Pumping Station was diverted towards the Kilokri Sewage Pumping Station. Some sewage got accumulated in the low lying areas near the Zoo and the Wireless Station. The remaining sewage found its way into the Barapulla Nallah.

Immediately after the break-down at the Ring Road Sewage Pumping Station, precautions were taken to

keep strict control on the quality of raw water at the Intake point of the Okhla Water Works, senior laboratory staff was put on duty to collect and analyse samples of raw water and monitor various parameters of raw water round the clock.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question has not arisen since the repair work was not neglected.

भैंस नस्ल सुधार केन्द्र

4738. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने भैंस नस्ल-सुधार केन्द्र चल रहे हैं और वे कहां कहां पर हैं ;

(ख) क्या कुछ नए भैंस नस्ल-सुधार केन्द्र खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये केन्द्र किन-किन स्थानों पर और कब तक खोले जायेंगे

(घ) देश में भैंस की कौन-कौन सी नस्लें पहुंची हैं तथा भैंस की नस्ल में सुधार करने के लिए अब तक कितने केन्द्र खोले गए हैं ; और

(ङ) शेष केन्द्र कब तक खोले जायेंगे ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन): (क) और (घ). राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/अन्य संगठनों के कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केन्द्रों द्वारा अधिकांशत : प्रजनन के माध्यम से भैंसों में सुधार लाया जाता है । उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार पशु और/या भैंसों के संबंध में उन्नत प्रजनन की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए 12,000 से भी अधिक ऐसे केन्द्र कार्यरत हैं । ये केन्द्र व्यावहारिक रूप से सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में व्यापक रूप से फैले हुए हैं ।

(ख) से (ङ). राज्य सरकारें अपनी योजना स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत इन प्रजनन सुविधाओं का विस्तार कर रही हैं । तद्नुसार, उनके स्थानों का निर्धारण भी सम्बंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जायेगा ।

Priority Dates for Type 'B' and 'C' Government Accommodation

4739. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Priority date covered so far for allotment of type 'B' and 'C' quarters to the Central Government servants;

(b) whether it is a fact that even those Government servants have not been provided with Government accommodation who joined Government Service as early as 1958;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when such Government servants are likely to get Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The priority dates covered as on 18-3-1981 for allotment of types 'B' and 'C' quarters to the Central Government servants in Delhi is as under:

Pool	Type 'B'	Type 'C'
General Pool	2-5-44	13.11.52
S.C. Quota	12.12.43	24.2.53
S.T. Quota	28.5.69	27.3.73
Ladies Pool (Single)	1.8.62	29.6.54
Ladies Pool (Married)	20.9.53	18.2.50

(c) The main reason is the excess of demand over availability in these categories of Govt. accommodation.

(d) Government have undertaken a programme of construction of 8298 new quarters in types 'B' & 'C'. The waiting list for General Pool accommodation will be reduced to that extent.

False and Defamatory Allegation against the then Vice-Chairman D.D.A.

4740. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some DDA engineers had impliedly made false and defamatory allegations to the effect that large scale unauthorised demolitions were carried out in Delhi by the then Vice-Chairman, DDA during the emergency;

(b) if so, does it not constitute a serious act of gross indiscipline and serious violation of the Conduct Rules; and

(c) if so, what action has the Government taken or proposes to take against the delinquent engineers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). In a Civil Writ Petition between Shri R. S. Jindal and Municipal Corporation of Delhi and others, three Engineers of DDA had moved a Civil Misc. Petition for being impleaded as parties. In the said Misc. Petition these three Engineers had inter-alia alleged that the petitioner has been an accomplic and instrumental in association with the then Vice Chairman of the DDA for unauthorised demolition operation in Delhi, especially during the emergency. The matter is sub-judice.

Pollution in Lakes

4741. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the pollution of lakes in the country like Dal Lake in Kashmir which would shortly become a Myth;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the pollution through inorganic effluents is in rapid progress in the Sagar Lake in Hyderabad and Scunderabad and due to the growth of industries in and around the lake in the last two or three years, the entire water surface had been polluted; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Government is aware of the problem of pollution of lakes in the country like Dal Lake in Kashmir.

(b) Government is also aware of the pollution of the Hussain Sagar Lake dividing Hyderabad and Secunderabad due to the discharge of effluents.

(c) In order to provide for the Prevention and control of water pollution, including that of Lakes, the Government of India enacted the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The State Board for the Prevention & Control of Water Pollution has been set up in Jammu & Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh.

As regards the pollution of Dal Lake, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has taken the following measures in the first phase of the Development Project:

1. Construction of a road all round the Lake to check incursions and flow of nutrients into it.

2. Replanning of houseboats to facilitate provision of services, especially their waste disposal.

3. Construction of settling basins to screen off the sediments from inflow and Regulation structures.

4. Improvements to catchment area.

5. Selective deweeding and marginal dredging of the lake.

As regards the pollution of the Hussain Sagar Lake, the major polluting industries have been directed by the State Board to provide effluent treatment facilities. Effluent treatment plans are being set up by a number of industries situated on both sides of the Nala near the lake.

दरियागंज के सब्जी मण्डी को अन्य स्थान पर ले जाना

4742. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि दरियागंज, दिल्ली की सब्जी मण्डी घनी आबादी वाले सीमित स्थान पर स्थित है, जहां दूर-दराज के स्थानों से व्यापारियों द्वारा सब्जियां लाई जाती हैं जिससे उपभोक्ताओं और व्यापारियों दोनों को असुविधा होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दरियागंज की सब्जी मण्डी को किसी खुले स्थान पर ले जाने का है ,

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I have given an adjournment motion. A very serious matter has taken place. A judge of Rajasthan....

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to raise it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:.... wrote to the Chief Justice of India and told him that there is a conspiracy to kill him. Even then, the Delhi Police did not take any notice and he was allowed to be kidnapped.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from you if it is not a fit case for adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it cannot be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a failure of the police. The Chief Justice of India was informed that he is likely to be killed. Why did the Delhi Police not do anything?

MR. SPEAKER: You are allowed....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Am I allowed to move my adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; only to make a statement under Rule 377.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But they do not reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER: They will reply.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, a siuation has arisen because a judge..**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Let me make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of submission; I have already over-ruled it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:....**

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule are you trying to raise it? It is not going on record because I have not allowed it. I have already over-ruled it.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is unfair.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: No; please do not think it so.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सनसनीखेज समाचार निकला है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समाचार तो रोज निकलता है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप सुनें तो सही ।

MR. SPEAKER: Are you on some other motion? What is that?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप कहते है कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन मत दीजिये । जब हम कोई मैटर उठाना चाहते है तो आप कहते है कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है या नहीं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say that What you have said. I have disallowed adjournment motion. This is not the proper form; you come to me.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, there is a shadow over the Government's credibility. A paper that is edited by a Member of one of the Houses of Parliament, the Hindustan Times says that Cabinet Ministers are involved in a deal and they are being investigated.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:: Shri Khushwant Singh is the editor.

MR. SPEAKER: Might be.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That paper has made an allegation on the front page.....

MR. SPEAKER: But I cannot say anything without any foundation. I have called for facts.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission. We must find out the facts. There are other ways. Not like this. You can raise some other motion.

ANY HON. MEMBER: On a point of order.... *(Interruptions)* **

MR. SPEAKER: Why not? I always consider. I might reject it afterwards, But I do consider it

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : यह सरकार के हित में है कि वह इस मामले में अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have to find out facts. I cannot say offhand. Any paper can write anything....

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not any paper.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Does not matter. for me everybody is alike. I do not discriminate.

Papers Laid on the Table. Shri S. B. Chavan.

**Not recorded.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, DURGAPUR, FOR 1979-80, OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROURKELA FOR 1979-80, OF REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, JAMSHEDPUR, FOR 1979-80, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1979-80. [*Placed In Library. See* No. LT-251|81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela (Orissa), for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela (Orissa), for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2152/81].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1979-80 along with Auditor Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1979-80. *Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2153/81].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bal Bhavan Society (India) New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bal Bhavan Society (India) New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2154/81].

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal (Andhra Pradesh) for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2155/81].

(6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1978-79 along with Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2156/81].

(7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surthkal (Karnataka) for the year 1979-80 along with Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2157|81].

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2158/81].

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1979-80, under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University Grants Commission for the year 1979-80.

(10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2159/81].

(11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region) Bhopal, for the year 1979-80 along with Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2160/81].

(12) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2161/81]

(13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2162/81].

MR. SPEAKER: We shall discuss. You come to me.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh.

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW ON DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80, under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2163/81]

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I have given notice of a privilege motion against the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER. आपको पता नहीं सारा कुछ डिस्कस हो सकता है, बिला वजह सारा समय खराब कर रहे है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already sent for facts. Now Shri Rao Birendra Singh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It has been the practice of the House, it has been the convention that whenever notices of adjournment motions are given, the Members are called upon....

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled. Not at all. No rule. Please sit down. Mr. Rao Birendra Singh.

(Interruptions) **

NOTIFICATION UNDER SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ACT, AND ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW ON NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BIRENRA SINGH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of Notification Nos. S.O. 106(E) to S.O. 113(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1981 regarding management of certain taken over Sugar Undertakings, under section 21 of

**Not recorded.

the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-21|64|81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Auditor Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories, Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2165|81].

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: (सहारन पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो अखबार में छपा है ...

MR. SPEAKER: You give me some other time. You come to me and talk to me. Now Mr. R. V. Swaminathan.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Nothing is going on record without my permission.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, राज भवन से तलवार गायब कर ली गई है, मैंने उस बारे में एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है । अगर वहां भी सुरक्षा नहीं है तो उत्तर प्रदेश में नागरिकों का क्या होगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: No. Mr. Swaminathan.

—

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT ON MAHARASTHA AGRO-INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1979-80, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2166/81].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year ending 30th June, 1978.

(ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh for the year ending 30th June, 1978 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2167|81].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Sixth Report

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and

**Not recorded.

English Version) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Structure of Board of Management of Public Undertakings and other allied matters.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMORTANCE

RECENT AGITATION BY LAWYERS AND OTHERS FOR SETTING UP A BENCH OF ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT IN WESTERN UP

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें ।

"पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की एक पीठ स्थापित करने की मांग के समर्थन में वकीलों और अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा हाल का आन्दोलन ।"

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी बयान दें उससे पहले मैं एक बार निवेदन करूंगा इसी विषय में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिनके नाम आए हैं वही अलाऊ होंगे ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं सिर्फ नीति की बात रख रहा हूं कि सस्ता न्याय देने पर सरकार वचनबद्ध है, इस आधार पर मंत्री जी वक्तव्य दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वक्त पर दें ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, the Government have seen press report to the effect that lawyers in various districts of Western Uttar Pradesh have been boycotting courts and agitating the demand for the establishment of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court to cater to the needs of the people of the western districts of Uttar Pradesh. A bandh is also reported to have been organized in some districts. The Government have also received representations from Bar Associations of the districts of Western U.P. as well as from other bodies and individuals making this demand. There have been press reports to the effect that the lawyers of the Allahabad High Court are opposing this demand and have also boycotted courts at Allahabad.

Demand for the establishment of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court for the Western districts of Uttar Pradesh has been made in the past from time to time, although different places have been suggested for the location of such a Bench. On a proposal made by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1979 for the establishment of such a Bench at Meerut having jurisdiction over the Meerut and Garwal divisions and the districts of Moradabad and Rampur, the views of the present Government of Uttar Pradesh were sought. The State Government have recommended the establishment of a Bench to cover the

needs of the area comprised in the Commissioner's Divisions of Garhwal, Agra, Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly and Kumaon. The proposal of the State Government was received on the 16th March, 1981. The State Government have not suggested the seat of the proposed Bench and have left the matter to be considered by the Government of India. The matter is engaging the attention of the Central Government.

श्री जनपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य यहां पढ़ कर सुनाया है, इसी से महसूस होता है कि शायद अभी भी माननीय विधि मंत्री पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की बैंच की स्थापना के लिये संजीदे नहीं है । मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश का यह आन्दोलन पश्चिमी उत्तर-प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक बैंच की स्थापना के लिये सन् 1966 से आज तक लगातार चल रहा है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी आज भी अपने जवाब में यह कहते हैं कि हमने अखबारों में इस आशय की खबरें पढ़ी हैं । बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि इतने मजबूत आन्दोलन की खबरें भी महज अखबारों में पढ़कर ही यह रह जाते हैं । यह आन्दोलन पश्चिमी उत्तर-प्रदेश के पूरे 24 जिलों और 5 मंडलों में फैला हुआ है । इसमें पूरे व्यापारी, विद्यार्थी, मजदूर, किसान, वकील और ट्रांसपोर्ट ट्रक चलाने वाले लोग शामिल हैं । यह 24 जिलों में पूर्ण बंद सफल हुआ है । मैं समझता हूं कि पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के इतिहास में इतना मजबूत बन्द कभी नहीं हुआ है । मैं समझता हूं कि कोई ऐसा विषय या ऐसी समस्या और उत्तर प्रदेश के सामने नहीं आई होगी । माननीय मंत्री जी आज भी कहते हैं कि इस आशय की खबरें उन्होंने अखबार में ही पढ़ी है ।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में यह भी कहा है कि 16 मार्च, 1981 को इस आशय का एक प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को मिला है । उसके जवाब में मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमको उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने वहां की जो कैबिनेट है, उसने यूनैनिमसली जो फैसला किया है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा है । मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश का, बयान था कि हमने पूर्ण बहुमत से यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की एक बैंच होनी चाहिये और जगह का फैसला केन्द्रीय सरकार करेगी, क्योंकि यह उसका जूरिसडिक्शन है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने यह फैसला करते वक्त आपसे कोई सलाह मश्विरा किया था या नहीं ?

मश्विरा किया था या आपको मश्विरा हुआ होगा कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की बैंच स्थापित की जाये, मैं उस झगड़े को नहीं उठाना चाहता, यह आपने उठाया है । मैं पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की सभी पार्टियों के एम० पीज से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह जगह को लेकर कोई झगड़ा न उठायें क्योंकि सरकार की यह नीति देखने में मिलती है कि जब भी यह सवाल उठाया जाता है तो सरकार जगह और जनपद के सवाल को लेकर इस बात को तोड़ती रही है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि विधि मंत्री से कि जगह का फैसला आप करें जो भी उचित समझें वह करें । उत्तर काशी से लेकर आगरा या जहां भी आप उचित समझें पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के 24 जिलों के लोग आपके फैसले को मानने के लिये तैयार है, लेकिन यहां के लोग अब आपकी साजिश के शिकार नहीं होंगे ।

[श्री जगलाल सिंह]

मैं विधि मंत्री को यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक बैंच का पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में होना जरूरी क्यों है । हमारे माननीय विधिवेत्ताओं ने और जस्टिसों ने बारबार नारा दिया है जस्टिस कृष्णा अय्यर ने जो नारा दिया वह मैं बतना चाहूंगा । जस्टिस कृष्णा अय्यर ने अपनी किताब "ला फ्रीडम एंड वैल्यू में लिखा है :

"That law is for man and not man for law"

हमारे चीफ जस्टिस इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने भी इसी तरह का नारा दिया था :

"The interest of litigants is supreme"

जस्टिस भगवती ने भी एक नारा दिया था :—

"Justice is the door-steps of litigants"

यह नारे बारबार उत्तर प्रदेश में और हमारी न्यायपालिका में चलते रहे है । 34,35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि उत्तर काशी इलाहाबाद से 825 किलोमीटर दूर है, अगर यहां का कोई आदमी न्याय मांगने के लिये इलाहबाद जाता है तो कितना महंगा न्याय उसको मिलता है, खासतौर से ऐसे वक्त पर जब कि हमारे लेजिसलेशन की टेंडेंसी हो गई हो की जुडिशियरी पर यकीन न रखती हो, जूडिशियरी से सिविल राइट छीनकर एग्जेक्यूटिव को देने में ज्यादा विश्वास रखती हो, पसन्द करती हो । आज चाहे सर्विस ट्रिब्यूनल हो, चाहे लेबर ट्रिब्यूनल हो या लेबर कोर्ट हो, डिप्टी लेबर कमिश्नर हो या लेबर ट्रिब्यूनल हो इनकी सारी की सारी अपीलें सीधे हाई कोर्ट में होती है, चाहे मजदूर को झूठे चोरी का आरोप लगाकर निकाल दिया हो, या टर्मिनेट कर दिया हो, सस्पेंड कर दिया हो या किसी मजदूर का हाथ जमींदार की मशीन में आकर कट गया हो, इन सब की सीधी अपील हाई कोर्ट में होती है ।

जो मजदूर पांच रूपये रोज कमाता है अगर उसको बारह हजार रुपये का कम्पेन्शन मिला है तो वह 800 किलोमीटर दूर हलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में अपील करने के लिए आठ हजार रूपये खर्च करना कभी भी पसन्द नहीं करेगा । जस्टिस कृष्णा अय्यर ने अपनी किताब "लीगल एंड टु दि पुअर" में लिखा है कि अगर किसी मजदूर या गरीब आदमी को न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए लम्बा सफर तय करना पड़ता है, तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि उसके लिए न्याय पाने के अधिकार की अस्तित्व ही नहीं है ।

इसके अलावा पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग इलाहाबाद के रेलवे स्टेशन से लेकर हाई कोर्ट तक फैले हुए टाउटिज्म के शिकार होते है । इलाहाबाद के एक अखबार **वार्डन इंडिया** पत्रिका में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि 1974 में बुलंदशहर के एक गांव के एक आदमी से टाउट का काम करने वाले एक मुंशी ने धोखे से 1200 रूपये वसूल कर लिये, जिसके बाद वकील और उसके मुंशी को गिरफ्तार करके कर्निगटन पुलिस स्टेशन भेज दिया गया ।

विधि मंत्री न्याय के आधार भूत सिद्धांतों को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं । कानून के राज्य में हर एक नागरिक को न्याय पाने की स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिए और इक्वेलिटी बिफार दि ला की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी नागरिक को न्याय मांगने के लिए 800 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय कर के इलाहाबाद जाना पड़ता है, तो इक्वेलिटी बिफोर दि ला कैसे हुई अगर किसी छोटे आदमी, भूमिहीन या छोटे किसान को न्याय पाने के लिए 800 किलोमीटर दूर जाना पड़े तो वह इक्वलिटी बिफोर दा ला नहीं है ।

कांस्टीटूशन के आर्टिकल 14 में सभी नागरिकों को इक्वेलिटी बिफोर दा ला का

अधिकार दिया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त आर्टिकल 226 के तहत हाई कोर्ट को यह पावर दी गई है कि वह नागरिकों के विभिन्न राइटस की रक्षा के लिए पब्लिक एथारिटीज ट्रिब्यूनल्ज आरबिट्रेटर्ज तथा गवनमेंट को निदेश, आदेश तथा रिट जारी कर सकती है किन्तु हाई कोर्ट के इतनी दूर स्थित होने के कारण गरीब आदमी, छोटे किसान और मध्यम किसान आर्टिकल 226 के अधीन अपने राइटस को एक्सरसाइज नहीं कर सकता है ।

मैं विधि मंत्री से अपील करूंगा कि वह इस बहाने को छोड़ दें कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जगह नहीं बताई है । पूरे पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश के 24 जिले और 5 कमिश्नरियां बन्द में शामिल हुए थे । अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की पार्वज को पूरी तरह एक्सरसाइज किया जा सके, तो वह उसका एक बेंच पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित करें, ताकि वहां के लोगों को सस्ता और जल्दी न्याय मिले ।

मैं अपने जनपद की बात जानता हूं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट का वकील हाई कोर्ट में अपील करने के लिए क्लायन्ट से पैसा और फाइल ले कर इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के वकील को भेज देता है, मगर क्लायंट को पता नहीं होता है कि उसकी अपील एडमिट हुई है या नहीं और वकील को पैसा मिला भी है या नहीं ।

वर्तमान जनगणना से पता चला है कि आज हमारे देश की आबादी 68 करोड़ है । उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी 12 करोड़ है । अगर 12 करोड़ की आबादी पर एक ही हाई कोर्ट हो, तो पूरे मुल्क में केवल पांच हाई कोर्ट होने चाहिए । हमारे देश में 22 राज्य और 9 केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र हैं । अगर छोटे-छोटे राज्यों के लिए अलग हाई कोर्ट हो सकते हैं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी के हिसाब से वहां पर पांच या छः हाई कोर्ट के बैंच होने चाहिएं, जबकि हम सिर्फ एक की ही मांग कर रहे हैं ।

पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों की आबादी कितनी है ?—कम से कम साढ़े सात करोड़ । सहारनपुर से ले कर कानपुर तक की सारी इंडस्ट्रियल बल्ट उसमें शामिल है । आज मजदूरों को छंटनी के नाम पर और करप्शन की वजह से निकाल दिया जाता है । लेकिन मजदूरों में इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि वे लेबर आफिसर या मालिक के खिलाफ हाई कोर्ट में जा कर अपील कर सकें और न्याय मांग सकें ।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो जबाव दिया है, वह बड़ा वेग और लाइट वेग का है । अभी जो बन्द हुआ था, उसमें सब वर्गों के लोग शामिल हुए थे । मैं मंत्री महोदय को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता की ताकत की और आजमाइश करना चाहती है, तो जनता उसके लिए भी तैयार है ।

एक प्वाइंट मैं और कहना चाहूंगा । माननीय विधि मंत्री जी सुन लें । पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिले इलाहाबाद में कितने किलोमीटर दूर पड़ते हैं, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं—उत्तर काशी 825 कि० मी०, टिहरी–752 किलोमीटर, चमोली 880 किलोमीटर, देहरादून 778 किलोमीटर, पौड़ी 692 किलोमीटर, पिथौरागढ़ 610 किलोमीटर, अल्मोड़ा–570, सहारनपुर–752, मुजफ्फरनगर–693, बिजनौर–692, नैनीताल–540, मेरठ–637, मुरादाबाद–558, रामपुर–533, पीलीभीत–488, बुलन्दशहर–567, बरेली–487, बदायूं–517,

[श्री जगपाव सिंह]

अलीगढ़-501, मथुरा-601, एटा-447, आगरा-454, मैनपुरी-462 और शाहजहांपुर-395 किलोमीटर । आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि आप के कांस्टीच्यूशन की आर्टिकल 14 में जो ईक्वलिटी का राइट दिया गया है वह बिल्कुल मीनिंगलेस है जब तक कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की बेंच जनता के नजदीक जाकर न्याय न दे । इसलिए मैं अपील करूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने आप पर छोड़ दिया है कि केन्द्र को तय करना है कि कहां वह हाई कोर्ट की बेंच की स्थापना करें, तो आप जल्दी से जल्दी और जल्दी से भी ज्यादा अगर कर सकते हैं तो करें और आज ही इस हाउस में इस बात की घोषणा करें कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की बेंच की स्थापना आप करेंगे । अन्त में मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि कब तक आप पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की बेंच की स्थापना करेंगे ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र ने काफी बड़ी भूमिका बांधी है। मैं जो समझ सका हूं, उन्होंने दो सवाल किए हैं । एक मैं आप निवेदन करूं कि जहां तक हमारी गवर्नमेंट है, इस बेंच के बारे में वह काफी संजीदा है। यह कहना कि हम संजीदा नहीं है, सही नहीं है। ....(व्यवधान) ....

मुझे निवेदन तो करने दीजिए। जैसा मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि इस बैंच के मुतल्लिक जो डिमांड है वह 1966 से है, लेकिन असल में पहली मर्तबा ठीक तरीके से जो प्रोपोजल आई थी वह 1979 में आई और उस में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कहा यह कि वह तेरह जिलों की हद को बैंच चाहते हैं । लेकिन अब जो प्रोपोजल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का आया है जैसा मैं ने आप से निवेदन किया, 16 मार्च, 1981 को आया है, मुश्किल से 8–10 दिन की बात है और इस प्रोपोजल में उन्होंने तीन डिवीजन और बढ़ा दिए हैं। उनका अब ख्याल यह है कि गढ़वाल, मेरठ, आगरा, मुरादाबाद, बरेली और कुमायूं डिवीजन्स जिन में 25 जिले हैं उन सबको मिला कर बैंच कायम किया जाए। अब यह मामला बिल्कुल 8–10 दिन पहले आया है और मैं आप से निवेदन करूं कि मैं ने अगस्त, 1980 में खत लिखा था स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कि 1979 के अन्दर जो प्रोपोजल भेजा गया था क्या वह ठीक प्रोपोजल है, मेहरबानी कर के आप बताएं कि आप की क्या राय है? उस पर उन्होंने यह खत लिखा है और खत को आप सब जानते हैं । पहले तो चीफ जस्टिस जो इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के हैं उन्होंने इस प्रोपोजल का विरोध किया है और न सिर्फ यह चीफ जस्टिस बल्कि इनके पेश्तर थे उन्होंने भी विरोध किया है। खुद चीफ जस्टिस सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी इस फेवर में नहीं है कि यहां बेंच कायम किया जाय तो इन हालात के मद्देनजर मैंने खत लिखा था स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अब जो कहा है वह यह कि 6 डिवीजन्स को ले कर इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक बैंच कायम होनी चाहिए।

एक बात मैं यह निवेदन करूं कि जहां तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, वह इस बात पर गौर करेगी जैसा मैंने बताया 8–10 दिन पहले ही यह आया है। मुझे फिर सवाल करना पड़ेगा चीफ जस्टिस इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट से और चीफ जस्टिस सुप्रीम कोर्ट से, उस के बाद वह जो भी कहेंगे, उसे सामने रख कर यह जो प्रोपोजल है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का इसका ठीक ढंग से कोई न कोई नतीजा

निकालना पड़ेगा। मैं इस वक्त इतना ही निवेदन कर सकता हूं कि वक्त की जो बात है वह मैं कह नहीं सकता, आप सब जानते हैं कि इस के लिए कानून बनाना पड़ेगा और उस कानून को लेकर इसी पार्लियामेंट में मुझे आना पड़ेगा....

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस (मुजफ्फरपुर) : कितने दिन में आयेंगे ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : यह निर्भर है चीफ जस्टिस इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट और चीफ जस्टिस सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जवाब पर।

It is very difficult for me to commit at this stage. But I can assure that the Government will sympathetically consider this.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : आपने प्रिंसिपल्ली एडमिट किया है कि बैंच इस्टैबलिश करेंगे।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: After all, there are some authorities from whom I have to get their own views. As I said, the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court are also the relevant personalities from whom we have to get the views.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: They have said 'no'.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: They have said 'no'. But having regard to the latter developments, they may change their views as many of us change our views often, particularly the hon. Member himself.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If they do not change their views, then what will happen?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: As I said, even in the absence of their views so far as the Central Government is concerned, it would sympathetically consider this issue. It is in this background, let me take the advantage of making an appeal to the lawyers of the Allahabad High Court, who have called, for a *bandh* on the 24th i.e. tomorrow to withdraw the agitation.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (मेरठ) : अध्यक्ष जी, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक बैंच कायम हो—यह एक पुरानी डिमाण्ड है जोकि पूरी तरह से जायज है। मैं समझती हूं बहुत दिनों से, उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने भी मुख्य मंत्री हुए हैं उन सभी ने इस पर अपनी सहमति जाहिर की है कि एक बेंच वहां पर होनी चाहिए। अभी आपने जो स्टेटमेन्ट दिया, इस से पहले उत्तर प्रदेश की मौजूदा सरकार ने आपको रेकमेंडेशन्स भेजी थीं और आपने अपनी कठिनाइयां और दिक्कतों की बात यहां पर बयान की, मैं समझती हूं कि हमारे मेनिफेस्टो में यह बात है कि हम सस्ता न्याय दिलाने की, खास तौर से छोटे तबके को, कोशिश करेंगे और उसको देखते हुए आप इस बात को मानते हैं, आप हमदर्दी से गौर कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक आपने यह बात कही कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के वकीलों ने बायकाट किया तो उसका थोड़ा बहुत रिएक्शन होगा लेकिन एक बड़ा भारी फर्क है शुमाल का जो हिस्सा है उस में और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० का जो हिस्सा है उस में—वहां यह सिर्फ कुछ वकीलों का मामला है जब कि इधर पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में यह अवाम का मामला है क्योंकि अवाम उस से डायरेक्टली ईन्वाल्व्ड हैं। जैसा कि आपको बताया गया, गढ़वाल से साढ़े 8 सौ, 9 सौ किलोमीटर होकर इलाहाबाद पहुंचना पड़ता है। मेरठ, हसहारनपुर, मुजफ्फरनगर—यह जितने भी हिस्से हैं, वहां से इलाहाबाद जाना बड़ा मुश्किल होता

[श्रीमती मोहसिता किदवई]

है क्योंकि रेलवे की भी पूरी फैसिलिटी नहीं है। मेरठ से इलाहाबाद जाने वाली सिर्फ एक ही संगम एक्सप्रेस है जोकि रात को वहां से चलती है और अगले दिन दोपहर को इलाहाबाद पहुंचती है।

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

आपको यह भी मालूम है कि हाईकोर्ट के सामने कितने केसेज पैंडिंग हैं। साथ ही मैं यह बात भी कहना चाहूंगी कि जब हम आजाद हुए थे हमारे देश की आजादी 34 करोड़ थी जोकि आज 68 करोड़ हो गई है। उस वक्त आपने ज्यादा से ज्यादा 50 करोड़ की आबादी पर अपने प्रोग्राम बनाए होंगे लेकिन अब 68 करोड़ आबादी हो गई है उस को देखते हुए यह जो वहां के लोगों की जायज और जैन्युइन डिमाण्ड है कि मेरठ में हाई कोर्ट की बैंच खोली जाए उससे मैं भी सहमत हूं। वैसे इस में किसी जिले का कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, आपके हिसाब से जहां से भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को फायदा पहुंच सकता हो वहीं पर आप बैंच कायम कर दीजिए। अभी तक ज्यादातर मेरठ की जो डिमाण्ड है वह इस लिहाज से है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने उसको रेकमंड किया है कि मेरठ उपयुक्त स्थान है इसलिए वहां पर बैंच कायम होनी चाहिए।

आज हमारे सामने सवाल इस बात का है कि अगर हम सस्ता न्याय दिलाना चाहते हैं तो उस के लिए हमें कुछ कोशिशें करनी पड़ेंगी। हमारा कानून बेलचक कानून नहीं है जिसमें हम कोई तरमीम नहीं कर सकते। हमने बहुत सी तरमीमें की हैं। फिर उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे बड़ी स्टेट है जिसकी 12 करोड़ आबादी है। वहां लोगों की भलाई के लिए आपको जो भी कदम उठाना है उसको उठायें। आपने हड़ताल न करने की जो अपील की उस लिए हम आप के शुक्रगुजार हैं। आप उसके ऊपर गौर करेंगे और मुझे उम्मीद है कि कोई नतीजा निकालेंगे। वैस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट की परेशानियों को देखते हुए आप हाई-कोर्ट की बैंच जरूर देंगे। उस तरफ के जो दिक्कतें हैं, परेशानियां हैं, वे वही लोग समझ सकते हैं, जो वहां रहते हैं। आज भी वैस्टर्न-साइड के लोग बहुत से सी चीजों से महरुम हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से दरख्वास्त करूंगी, मैंने भी पहले इसके बारे में शार्ट-नोटिस क्वैश्चन दिया था, लेकिन आपने यह कालिंग-एटेंशन मंजूर किया है इस के लिए मैं आपकी आभारी हूं, लेकिन आपके पास जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने रिकमेंडेशन्स भेजी है, उस को आप पूरी तरह से देख लें और जो भी प्रोसीजर है या जो भी तरीका है, उसको आप करें, लेकिन यह बेंच आप वहां के लिए मन्जूर करें, ऐसी मेरी आप से दरख्वास्त है। मैं यह भी पूछना चाहती हूं कि आपको कितना वक्त लगेगा, इसका फैसला करने में?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : जहां तक वक्त का सवाल है, उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने इससे पहले भी निवेदन किया कि फैसला जल्दी से जल्दी लिया जाएगा और जैसा मैंने कहा है कि हमदर्दी से लिया जाएगा। इस से बढ़कर मैं और कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं। यह जरूर है कि हमारे मैनिफैस्टों में यह वायदा किया है कि सस्ता न्याय दिलायेंगे और यह सिद्धांत बिल्कुल सही हैं कि न्याय न सिर्फ सस्ता बल्कि गरीब लोगों के दरवाजें पर उन लोगों को मिलना चाहिए। इस सिद्धांत को सामने रखते

हुए और जो दूसरे मसले हैं, उनको सामने रखते हुए यह कोशिश की जायेगी कि इसके बारे में ठीक ढंग से निर्णय लिया जाए।

मुझे यह ज्ञात है कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के काफी जिलों से काफी दूर पड़ता है, लेकिन जैसा सदस्य महोदया ने कहा, सवाल बैंच के काथम करने का है। यह सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अपने निर्णय पर है, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बैंच कायम करने के लिए स्टेट से राय लेना भी जरूरी है, क्योंकि इसके लिए उन्हें हमको बिल्डिंग और दूसरी सहूलियतें देनी हैं.... (**व्यवधान**)....मेरा निवेदन है कि कान्सलटेशन तो उनसे करना ही पड़ेगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उन्होंने आपको इजाजत दे दी है।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : यह सही है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी बिल्डिंग तो उनसे मिलनी है और दूसरी भी सुविधाएं लेनी हैं, इस बारे में तो उन से बात करनी पड़ेगी ....(**व्यवधान**)..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Government is very sympathetic. Don't spoil it.

श्री मनीराम बगौड़ी : यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। आखिर विधि मंत्री ने मन से यह बात कही है। यह तो एक किस्म का वचन दे दिया है।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : जहां तक हाईकोर्ट का सवाल है, मैं इतना जरूर निवेदन करूंगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी हम निर्णय लेंगे और बहुत हमदरदाना तरीके से इस मसले पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं थोड़े समय में कुछ प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं, अगर आपके विचार मेरे से भिन्न हैं, तो मुझे क्षमा करेंगे। आपने 23 दिसम्बर, 1980 को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया है, जिस में कहा गया है :

"Keeping in view the interests of the common man, and wherever it is necessary from that point of view to take justice to the door of the common man, we will certainly consider the establishment of this Bench."

यह ला मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया है।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : मैं अब भी वही कह रहा हूं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं जिसने न्यायालय बढ़ते जाते हैं उतने अपराध भी बढ़ते जाते हैं ले किन आपका यह आधार क्या है मुझे आप अपना उत्तर देते हुए बताइए कि इलाहाबाद के हाईकोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस ने और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस ने अपनी जो रायें आपके पास भेजी हैं, वे रायें क्या हैं? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो 14 ला-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है अगर आप ने जगह-जगह पर बैंचें खोल दीं तो क्या आप यह महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि उनको अच्छा बार नहीं मिलेगा, अच्छ वकील उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे और साथ ही लोगों को मुकदमों में ज्यादा घसीटा जायगा। यह झगड़ा वकीलों का है मेरठ के वकील चाहते हैं.... (**व्यवधान**).....मैं उन को बता देना चाहता हूं—मेरठ के मुकदमा लड़ने वाले दिल्ली से वकील ले जायेंगे..

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

अगर आप इस देश के अन्दर हाई कोर्ट की बैंचज जगह-जगह कायम करना चाहते हैं तो फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बैंचज भी जगह-जगह होनी चाहिएं कल यह बात भी कही जायगी ....

श्री जगपाल सिंह : होनी चाहिए।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. You address the Chair.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाय– 14वें ला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में यह बात साफ कही गई है कि एक प्रान्त के लिए एक हाई कोर्ट होना चाहिए । मैं फिर इस बात को कहना चाहता हूं..

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तब तो य० स्टेट टूटेगी, उत्तर प्रदेश के टुकड़े होंगे।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : इस प्रकार बैंच होने से कई बार एक ही स्टेट में कन्ट्राडिक्टरी जजमेन्टस हो जाते हैं। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट का जज एक जजमेंट देता है हाई कोर्ट के बैंच का जज दूसरा जजमेन्ट देता है... (**व्यवधान**) ....अगर हमको अच्छी बार बनानी है, हाई कोर्ट की एक अच्छी इंस्टीचूशन कायम करनी है तो उन को जगह-जगह ले जा कर खराब मत कीजिए। जो लोग मुकदमों में पड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं वकील लोग उन को मुकदमों में ले जायेंगे ...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : राजस्थान में क्या हो रहा है, क्या वह गलत है?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : राजस्थान ने भी गलत कदम उठाया है.... (**व्यवधान**) .... क्या यह बात सही है कि इस प्रकार बैंच खुल जाने से इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को समय-समय पर मेरठ भी जाना पड़ेगा.. क्या यह बात भी सही है कि अगर कभी फुल-बैंच का जजमेंट लेना होगा तो फिर सारे जजेज को इलाहाबाद जाना पड़ेगा और इस तरह से आने-जाने का भार पड़ेगा। मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि यह उसूल के खिलाफ है, सिद्धांत के के खिलाफ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस और इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस ने 1979 में आप की क्या राय दी— मेहरबानी कर के आप उस राय को सदन में बतलायें। मैं फिर आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। यह तो कुछ वकील लोगों की मांग है, मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से न्यायालय खोले जायें। अगर आप ने इस तरह से खोलने की बात कर दी तो हर प्रान्त में इस तरह की मांग उठेगी, जहां दो हैं वहां चार के लिए कहा जाएगा। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि एक प्रांत में एक ही हाई कोर्ट होनी चाहिए और अगर कहीं पर दो हैं तो उनको एक कर दीजिए।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to the Minister *(Interruptions)*. This is the opinion that has been expressed. Please listen to the Minister.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am aware of the two Reports of the Law Commission, namely, the Fourth and the Fourteenth Reports. And my friend wanted that the letters of the Chief Justice containing their opinion should be made available. It may not be in public interest to give the entire letter, but as I said, broadly they were not in favour of having a Bench in the Western part of Uttar Pradesh. In my submission there can be no hard and fast rule in matters of this nature and particularly when there is a wide gap

between what we say and what we practice. Necessarily a clear approach will have to be taken where some adjustment of the competing claims will have to be resolved. It is from this point of view I said on the 23rd December 1980 which my friend has reminded me. I have already reiterated that view which I expressed in December, 1980. If a proper case is made out, necessarily we have to consider as to why a Bench of a particular High Court should not be set up at a different place. It ultimately depends on the facts of each case. It is one view where some people say that if you have Benches at different places, the efficiency of justice will be affected.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): That is a perverted view.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I would not say what type of view is this. This can be one view. But that view alone cannot guide us for the purpose of taking a decision. I am of the view that the case of setting up a Bench in the western districts will be considered on its own merits. As I said it is under active sympathetic consideration.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What are the criteria?

MR. SPEAKER: Better luck next time.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बैंच के विषय में जो मंत्री यह कह कर टालना चाहते हैं कि हम इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के चीफ़ जस्टिस या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ़ जस्टिस से पूछ कर जवाब देंगे, तो मैं उन से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि इतने जिलों के लोग, अभी तक जो वहां पर कोर्ट बन्द पड़े हैं और कोर्ट नहीं खुल रहा है, ग़रीब से ले कर अमीर तक, जो किसी न किसी केश में फंस कर जेल चले गये हैं और उन की जमानत नहीं हुई है और वे जेलों के अन्दर पड़े हुए सड़ रहे हैं, उन के विषय में मंत्री जी क्या सोच रहे हैं ताकि उन को न्याय शीघ्र मिल सके।

मान्यवर, मैं इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक बैंच पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में खुलने का इसलिए समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को अपने लिए न्याय मांगने के लिए इलाहाबाद जाना पड़ता है और इस के कारण जो वहां का ग़रीब आदमी है या कोई भी हो, उस का बहुत बड़ा शोषण इलाहाबाद में जाने के बाद होता है। पहले तो वहां के वकील अपनी इतनी अधिक फ़ीस उस से मांग लेते हैं कि वह दे नहीं पाता है और अगर वह फ़ीस दे देता है, तो उस के पास इतना भी पैसा नहीं बचता कि वह अपना जेब खर्च निकाल सके। वहां पर ठहरने के लिए और रिक्शा आदि के लिए उस के पास पैसा बाकी नहीं बचता। मेरे क्षेत्र के जो लोग वहां गये हैं, उन को यह कहते हुए मैंने सुना है कि उन के पास पैसा बिल्कुल नहीं बचा था और वकील से पैसा लेकर वे अपने घर पहुंचे हैं और अब दोबारा इलाहाबाद में जा कर हाई कोर्ट में न्याय पाने की स्थिति में वे नहीं हैं। यह हालत पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों की इलाहाबाद में जा कर होती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे जो यह कह कर टाल रहे हैं कि हम पूछ कर जवाब देंगे, इससे पूछेंगे और उस से पूछेंगे, इस तरह की बात वे न करें। इस से वहां के लोगों को शीघ्र न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से खुली बात यह आ गई है कि यह सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का मामला है और जितनी जल्दी वह इस के बारे में फ़ैसला कर देगी, उसे हम मानने को तैयार हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक प्रार्थना और करना चाहता हूं। मैं इस विषय में कुछ कहना तो नहीं चाहता था और न कोई मांग इस तरह की उठा रहा हूं कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के अमुक जिले में इस बैंच की स्थापना हो जाए लेकिन फिर भी मैं

[श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी[

एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । जिला बिजनौर में एक बिल्डिंग बन कर तैयार हो गई है और कई लाख रुपये की यह बिल्डिंग बन कर तैयार हुई है । अगर वहां पर यह बेंच स्थापित हो जाए तो बहुत उपयुक्त होगा । मैं इस के लिए मांग करता हूं । मंत्री जी इस पर विचार कर लें और सोच लें कि क्या यह हो सकता है । यह ऐसी जगह हो जाए जिससे कि सभी को संतोष हो ।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : अध्यक्ष जी, सम्मातनीय सदस्य ने यह आरोप लगाया कि इसको हम टाल रहे हैं, यह उचित नहीं है । मैं आप से निवेदन करूं कि हम इसको टालने की कोशिश में नहीं हैं । जैसा कि मैंने निवदन किया कि कानून में यह जरूरी है कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के चीफ़ जस्टिस के विचार लें और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ़ जस्टिश के विचार लें, उसके बाद हम किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचें । इसलिए यह कहना कि हम इश को टाल रहे हैं वह ठीक नहीं है ।

जहां तक उन्होंने ईस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट की बात कही कि वहां एजीटेशन चल रहा है अदालतें बंद हैं, इसका मुझे खेद है और मैं इस हाउस के वकील भाइयों से आपके माध्यम से अपील करता हूं कि व अदालतों का बाय-काट न करें । (व्यवधान) यह मामला एजीटेशन से हल नहीं होगा । उन्होंने अपना पक्ष हमारे सामने रख दिया, जैसा कि मैंने निवदन किया, हम बहुत हमदर्दाना तरीके से इस मासले को हल करेंगे । एजीटे-शन के तरीके से कोई मसला ठीक ढंग से हल नहीं हो सकता है ।

जहां तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि बिजनौर में बिल्डिंग तैयार है, मैं आप से निवेदन करूं कि आगरे के लोग यह चाहते हैं कि आगरे में बेंच कायम हो, इसी तरह से मेरठ के लोगों और बरेली के लोगों के भी क्लेम्स आ रहे हैं । एक मर्तबा निर्णय ले लेने के बाद फिर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से बात कर के इस मसले को ठीक ढंग से हल निकालेगी कि इसे कहां पर कायम करना चाहिए, इस बारे में क्या होना चाहिए ।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (झंझारपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं और मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूं कि हाई कोर्ट की बैंच कहीं बने, लेकिन जो लोग इसकी मांग कर रहे हैं, उनको, इसको एक मुद्दा बना कर, आपस में लड़ाने का काम मंत्री जी न करें और जो एक जगह चुनने का अधिकार सबों ने आपको दिया है इस अधिकार का प्रयोग कर के आप एक समुचित स्थान का चयन करें ।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह सही कहा है कि यह आन्दोलन का विषय बिल्कुल नहीं है और इस तरह के प्रश्न को आन्दोलन का विषय किसी को भी नहीं बनाना चाहिए । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि सरकार बिना आन्दोलन के कोई निर्णय नहीं करती है ।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट की दक्षिण में बच होने की मांग बराबर होती रही है । अब वह चाहे हैदराबाद में बने, मद्रास में बने, बंगलौर में बने या त्रिवेन्द्रम में बने । पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों की तरफ से भी एक बेंच की मांग बराबर होती रही है । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 1966 से यह मांग होती रही है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में यह बने । उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के रहने वालों की भी यह मांग बराबर रही है कि गोरखपुर में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की बेंच बने । हम लोग जो बिहार से चुन कर आते हैं उनकी भी यह मांग है कि पटना हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच उत्तरी बिहार में बने । इस तरह की मांग होती

रही हैं। फिर मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि सस्ता और समय पर सभी को न्याय मिले। जस्टिस डिलेड इस जस्टिस डिनाईड। क्या मंत्री जी इस बात से इंकार कर सकते हैं कि लाखों-लाख मामले हाई कोर्टों और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेंडिंग हैं और बार-बार सरकार की तरफ से यह आश्वासन दिया गया है कि जो बेकलाग है, उसको क्लीयर किया जायेगा और जस्टिस को स्ट्रीमलाईन किया जायेगा। कोर्टों में मामले वर्षों वर्षों से नहीं डिकेड्स से बकाया पड़े हैं। उनको तीन महीने या छः महीने में निपटाने के लिए मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं? जैसा कि अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा : "जस्टिस एट डोर स्टैप्स" या सस्ता न्याय और समय से न्याय मिले, 'जस्टिस डिलेड—जस्टिस डिनाइड", आन्दोलन भी नहीं होने चाहिए, आपने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में भी समय पर और सस्ता न्याय देने की बात कही है, इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए क्या आप कोई ऐसा हाई पावर कमीशन—उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त आयोग का गठन करेंगे, जिससे हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बैंचों की मांगों के बारे में विचार करके कोई निर्णय लिया जा सके। उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में तो मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से ऐसा लगता है कि वे वहां पर बैंच की स्थापना करने जा रहे हैं, जगह का ऐलान अभी नहीं किया गया है, कर देते तो अच्छा होता, लेकिन एक बात तय है कि उन्होंने पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई-कोर्ट की बैंच की आवश्यकता को मान लिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अपने सिद्धातों और वादों के अनुसार और अपने इलेक्शन मेनिफैस्टो में जो आपने घोषणा की है, उसके अनुसार क्या आप किसी ऐसे आयोग का गठन करेंगे जो इन सारी बातों पर विचार करके अपना कोई निर्णय ले सके और उस पर आप अमल करें?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने एक जनरल इश्यू खड़ा कर दिया है। जहां तक हुकूमत का सवाल है, हम किसी के झगड़े में डालना नहीं चाहते, जैसा कि वे कह रहे थे। इलाहाबाद या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो एजीटेशन हो रहे हैं उनसे हमारा कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि वकीलों के क्लैश आफ इण्टरेस्ट की वजह से एजीटेशन हो रहे हैं, उसमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। इस प्रकार की मांगें हर जगह से आ रही हैं कि हाई कोर्ट की बैंच स्थापित की जाए, कोई कमीशन कायम किया जाए। इससे पहले कि कोई कमीशन कायम किया जाए, मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ला-कमीशन की चौथी और चौदहवीं रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है, और ज्यूडिशियल रिफार्म्स कमेटी हम बना रहे हैं, मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया था कि उसका विवरण मैं जल्दी से जल्दी सदन में प्रस्तुत करूंगा। हर इश्यू को और हर विषय को उसकी मैरिट के अनुसार तय किया जाएगा। आम तरीके से इस पर निर्णय लेना उचित नहीं होगा। हमारा सिद्धान्त है कि न्याय सस्ता हो और गरीबों के घर तक पहुंचे, इस सिद्धान्त के तहत दूसरे जो मसले हैं, जो इश्यूज हैं, उन इश्यूज पर विचार करके अगर कहीं पर वास्तव में बैंच बनना चाहिए तो उस इश्यू पर अलग तरीके से विचार किया जाएगा। सिर्फ एक सिद्धांत से काम नहीं होता, और भी कई इश्यूज होते हैं, सब पर विचार करके जहां मुनासिब समझा जाए वहां पर बैंच कायम होनी चाहिए। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Third

Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following members for the periods mentioned against each:

1. Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai —12th August, 1980 (Third Session)
—17th November to 23rd December, 1980 (Fourth Session)
—16th February to 8th March, 1981 (Fifth Session)
—9th March to 7th April, 1981 (Fifth Session)

2. Shri S-N. Prasan Kumar

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): What about those who are absent-minded?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.55 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Incidents of Dacoity, Looting and Murder in Hissar, Haryana

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने का प्रश्न सदन में कई बार उठाया गया है तथा सदन ने देश के अनेक भागों में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की है । खेद की बात है कि हाल ही में हरियाणा के एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर हिसार में डकैती लूटमार और हत्या की अनेक वारदातें हुई हैं । समाचार मिला है कि 27 और 28 फरवरी तथा बाद में 18 मार्च, 1981 को हिसार में डकैती, लूटमार और हत्या की अनेक घटनाएं हुई हैं ।

यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि इस सदन में तथा सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त किए जाने के बावजूद हिसार जैसे महत्वपूर्ण नगरों में अब भी ऐसी घटनाएं हो रही हैं । ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए और लोगों में कानून और व्यवस्था लागू करने वाले सरकारी विभाग के प्रति विश्वास की भावना फिर से पैदा करने के लिए अविलम्ब कदम उठाए जाएं ।

(ii) Need for an New Fast Train between Chakradharpur and Howrah

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, the demand for a fast train from Chakradharpur to Howrah *via* Purulia is a long-standing demand of the local people. When all kinds of attempts to draw the notice of the Railway authorities in the form of petitions, letters, deputation, etc., failed, the local people resorted to agitation by stopping trains at Purulia. The situation demanded the presence of the Chairman of Railway Board and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, and the Chairman, Railway Board, assured the people that a new fast train would be introduced between Purulia and Howrah. But the Chairman, Railway Board, has gone back on his words. Instead of introducing a new fast train, the only through-train from Chakradharpur to Howrah has been made a bit faster on paper, though not in reality by abolishing a few stoppages causing inconvenience to the people all the more and those people have again resorted to agitation for removing their grievances.

I like to press the demand to the Railway Minister and request him to ask the Chairman, Railway Board,

to keep his promises and meet the legitimate, just and reasonable demand of the people of Purulia and Bankura for introducing a new fast train between Purulia and Howrah.

(iii) NEED TO ABOLISH CONTRACT SYSTEM OF EMPLOYMENT IN INDIAN RARE EARTHS FACTORY AT CHAVARA

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377:—

It is a matter of deep concern that contract system of employment, with its most obnoxious features, has been allowed to be in force in the Indian Rare Earths Factory in Chavara even after it was brought under the public sector several years ago. The factory employs nearly 1200 persons in mining, transport and shipping jobs. Even though a good many of them have completed more than 25 or even 30 years doing the same work, no one of them has been made permanent. They are all treated like casual labourers and are liable to be kept out or even denied employment permanently by the Contractor Society. Even though this organisation calls itself a "Workers' Cooperative Society", hardly any workman has a place in it as a member. The daily earnings today amount to just over Rs. 17 and what is most reprehensible about it is that this amount is supposed to include all their income and benefits like basic wages, Dearness Allowance, wages for annual leave, and annual bonus—a system indeed unheard of anywhere else in the country. No other benefits like compensation for accident or medical aid, etc., are granted to them. At the commencement of the current year, the contractor's rate was raised from Rs. 18 to Rs. 23 per tonne of raw-sand whereas the all-inclusive rate paid to the workers was raised only by one rupee from 16 and odd rupees. The Contractor Society is controlled by a handful of activists of a political party which wields considerable influence in the State, and even though the factory belongs to the Government of India, the entire administration appears to be under the control of the party leaders. With several lakhs of rupees made through these contracts, they have let loose a reign of terror in the entire area including the Chavara, Neendakara and Shaktikulangara panchayats. Heinous crimes have become the order of the day. Violence, murder and jcendi rism have been going on unchecked without any interference from the police, the contractors being all powerful with their immense financial resources and political influence.

The root of the whole trouble is the contract system referred to above. I have, therefore, to appeal to the Government of India to immediately abolish the contract system of employment in the Indian Rare Earths Factory at Chavara and to absorb the workers on the regular rolls of the establishment.

(iv) ALLEGED RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM TIHAR JAIL, DELHI WITH THE HELP OF FORGED DOCUMENTS

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Recently, certain instances have come to light where prisoners have managed to get themselves released from the Tihar Jail, Delhi with the help of forget court orders, warrants and other documents.

Detection of these forgeries in time has, however, foiled the attempts of other prisoners who would also have similarly succeeded.

According to the Police, it appears that the racket in forget court documents is being run inside the precincts of the Jail itself, by an organised gang; and does not rule out the possibility of connivance by some of the Jail staff.

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

The Government must, therefore, take immediate remedial measures to prevent and control this menace of forget document before the situation further deteriorates and undertrials seek to achieve release through such dubious measures.

Therefore, it is suggested that all such documents emanating from the courts be entrusted to special uniformed messengers in sealed covers; that the use of rubber stamps and signature stamps be discontinued forthwith; that nonforgeable embossed seals be used; and specimen signatures of the concerned authorities be made available at the Jail Office for verification purposes; and any or all such other measures be undertaken to curb and destroy this racket.

It is also suggested that vigilance staff be entrusted with the duty to trace, unearth and bring to book the gang of criminals which is behind this racket.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then reassembled after lunch at ten minutes past fourteen of the clock.

1410 hrs

[SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—*Contd.*

(v) STEPS FOR PROVIDING DRINKING WATER ETC. DURING SUMMER SEASON IN MADHYA PRADESH

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Just as the winter season is to end, the drinking water situation in Madhya Pradesh is becoming worse. The rivers are drying and the level of water in wells is getting lower. Even today, before full summer has yet to set in, the people of Madhya Pradesh are facing acute shortage of drinking water. Even the animals have to be taken out 5 to 10 Km. to get their water. The last year's monsoon was not sufficient to have deep percolation. Hence cattle fodder is becoming scarce.

It is rather sad that the Madhya Pradesh Government has not yet taken any concrete steps to meet this crisis. The situation is even now alarming in the backward regions and drought prone areas of Madhya Pradesh. An extensive tour of Rajgarh District has brought this serious situation to my notice. All over the place, complaints of water shortages are coming from the people, specially from the poor, of water-problem villages.

May I call upon the Government to send a special team to Madhya Pradesh to survey the drinking water situation and frame immediate schemes to deepen the existing wells, start fast-boring operations to make advance preparations to provide water during the peak summer season in May-June? I also urge the State Government to take up this problem on a warfooting and make every effort to remove the hardship of the water famine areas. Advance provision for grass and cattle fodder as well as water tankers and storage from riverbeds should be planned from now to prevent deaths of human beings and cattle in the heat stricken areas of Madhya Pradesh. With this timely warning, any failure or negligence will be the entire responsibility of both the State and the Central Governments.

(Vi) NEED FOR RESEARCH TO ERADICATE BROWN HOPPER INFECTION TO PADDY CROP IN KERALA

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): I would like to make a statement in the House about a serious disease that has affected the paddy crops in the Kuttanad area, which is one of the major rice producing centre in Kerala. Today, almost all the paddy crops in Kuttanad have been destroyed by pest called brown-hopper. It is believed that the present brown-hopper attack is most vicious during the past five years.

The brown-hopper called 'Munja' sucks the stem of paddy dry. As a result of this, the plant dries up. It is in the months of December and January that the attack becomes more intense. Phuradon and Demacron are the main pesticides which are used to protect the paddy plants from the attack of brown-hopper. But, unfortunately the plants could not be saved this time despite spraying operations carried out two to four times.

There are about 1.25 lakh acres of water logged paddy fields spread over Puliukunm, Kavalam, Edatwa, Takazhi, etc. in the Kuttanad area. It is in these areas that there has been widespread damage of paddy crops due to the attach of this past. The farmers who are mostly medium and small have grown this crop by pledging all the valuables they possessed. One time spraying of pesticide would cost them Rs. 150/. It is estimated that cost of production has gone up to Rs. 2000/- per acre. The per acre yield has come down from 12 quintals in the past to just 3 or 4 quintals. It is in these circumstances that this widespread damage of crops has occurred This has actually broken the back of the farmers of Kuttanad.

Although research has been conducted many times, no permanent remedy to this disease could be found so far. Therefore, I would earnestly request the Central Government to direct the attention of the research institutes to this matter and urgently find a remedy and also to put into operation some scheme to provide financial assistance to the farmers whose crops have been damaged.

(vii) ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A JUDGE OF RAJASTHAN

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. M. R. Mitruka, the District and Sessions Judge from Rajasthan who was recently kidnapped from Delhi was traced by the Police at Mathura.

Mr. Mitruka has announced that he had informed the Chief Justice of India he was willing to expose corruption in the judiciary with documentary evidence and had further expressed his fear to the Chief Justice that there was a conspiracy to kill him because of his intention to expose the corruption.

Had the Chief Justice of India communicated to the Delhi Police the details of this information? And in case the information was already given, what were the steps taken by the Delhi Police to ensure the safety and security of the Rajasthan Judge? On these questions, the Home Minister should come out with a categorical answer. If the life and liberty of the members of Judiciary are not safe the free functioning of the judiciary will be difficult and hence the Statement from the Home Minister was essential.

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

(viii) NEED TO CONTINUE PURCHASE OF SUWEN COTTON BY COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA IN ANDHRA PRADESH

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): The Cotton Corporation of India has stopped purchases of suwen cotton in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh and I have received intimation by phone from Kisan leaders, Mrs. K. Butchaaiah, ex-M.L.A., Vice-President of Andhra Pradesh, P.C.C. (I) and Shri Ramulu that as a result of this action of the Cotton Corporation of India, the Kisans who have invested heavily and produced this highly prized cotton are now being placed at the mercy of merchants and are obliged to sell their cotton at uneconomic prices and sustain heavy losses. The Cotton Corporation of India which made good enough purchases of other types of cotton (Varalakshmi etc.) in earlier fortnights and has thus raised the expectations of kisans to get reasonable prices for this later ripening variety of cotton are very much depressed, while the profiteering merchants are happy.

So, I appeal to Government to advise the Cotton Corporation of India to begin or continue purchases of this late ripening suwen cotton without any delay and protect the growers before it is too late.

(ix) REPORTED TERMINATION OF CAPITAL UNITS SCHEME BY UNIT TRUST OF INDIA

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): For the past four days newspapers have been reporting that the capital unit scheme of the Unit Trust of India is being discontinued from July, 1981.

This is a major policy decision and one would have expected the Finance Minister to tell the House why the scheme is being discontinued.

I am sorry to note that instead of doing so, we are being informed through the newspapers that a scheme which was successful in mobilising savings is being discontinued.

I shall urge through you the Finance Minister to make an immediate statement on the subject before the House.

(x) DISCOVERY OF CARPET OF NODULES IN INDIAN SEA-BED

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Our brilliant Oceanographers and scientists of Gaveshani—a research ship of the National Institute of Oceanology, have located a huge 'carpet' of mineral rich nodules in Indian Ocean within the Indian economic zone and have thus opened up a new vista in the country's history of minerology. India is fast running out its stocks of minerals located on land and the situation has become so critical that today we have to depend wholly on foreign countries for the import of nickel, cobalt and 60 per cent of copper. The significance of the above discovery can well be understood by the fact that a million tonnes of nodules will produce 15,000 tonnes of nickel, 1200 tonnes of copper, 1500 tonnes of cobalt, 60,000 tonnes of managanese and an unlimited quantity of gold. The present research shows that oceans have such rich nodules which is in the vicinity of 200 billion tonnes.

There is no doubt therefore that if the vast rich mineral resources that have been found are exploited fully, it will turn a new leaf in the country's prosperity. Unfortunately, the discovery has already created a flutter among the big powers who today have the sole monopoly of the expensive equipments, expertise and resources for ocean mining and they would hardly be willing to part with them unless it is in their interest. We are probably yet not technologically ready for the commercial exploitation of the sea-bed minerals. While the odds are far too many, we have perhaps nothing to deter for the ocean

Science and Technological Agency which is responsible for exploration of minerals in sea bed is headed by our Prime Minister under whose dynamic Leadership and supreme brilliance the country can face any challenge and no doubt mining of ocean bed against all odds is a worthwhile challenge which she would like to accept and secure for posterity an era of prosperity.

In this connection, I would like to urge upon the Prime Minister:

(i) That the entire project of survey and exploration of ocean bed minerals should be placed under a Commission of experts on the lines of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to be headed by the Prime Minister herself.

(ii) Immediate steps be taken to acquire more ships necessary for conducting survey of more areas like Andamans and the coastal seas of the country;

(iii) In order to be self-reliant and speeding up search of ocean floor, we will be requiring winches, grabs, under water cameras and deep echo sounders. While immediate needs may be met through purchase from foreign countries, the engineering talents of our country may be addressed to accept the challenge and provide to the nation these equipments during the next three years.

(iv) Young engineers to trained so that they would be able to undertake full responsibility and cut out foreign dependence in this matter before long and finally.

(v) The Parliament must find ways and means to provide enough funds to undertake this big venture which is so very essential for the country's prosperity and calls for cooperation from all corners of this House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Sir, I gave a notice in the morning and the Speaker has told me that he has admitted that in matters to be raised under 377. Bu my name has not been called out unfortunately. Kindly find out from the records. Mayathevar is my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am informed that it was not admitted for today.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Is it going to be never admitted or today it is not possible to admit it? What does it mean?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would advise you to have a talk with the Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Under 376 I rise on a point of order regarding the working of the Rule 377.

Sir, it is true that when we make any statement under 377, there is no obligation on the part of the Minister concerned to make a statement, but whenever the Minister gets up and assures the House that shortly he would make a statement on the issue that has been raised, it is obligatory that he must make a statement. I want to bring to your notice that on 12-3-1981 I had raised the question of import of high-powered locomotives and the World Bank advised that we should do it. I raised that issue under 377 and from the Lok Sabha records you will find a reference by the Minister concerned, that is the Railway Minister, that he would shortly make a statement on the subject. Sir, so far the Statement has not been made. Therefore, I request you to direct the Railway Minister to make the statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think there is no time limit.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When the Minister gives an assurance

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

on the floor of the House that he will make a statement and when he has not made a statement, the only authority that can protect us is Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the Minister has taken note of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is not here. At least let it be recorded that he has not made the statement so far and I demand from the Chairman that direction should be given that he should fulfil the assurance.

14.25 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1981

AND

DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri R. L. P. Verma on the 20th March, 1981, namely:

"That this House disapproves of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 21st January, 1981."

and also further consideration of the following motion moved by Giani Zail Singh on the 20th March, 1981, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI ZAIL SINGH may continue his speech

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : सम्मानीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने जितने मेम्बर साहबान बोले थे, उनका संक्षेप में जवाब दे दिया था । मैंने और विशेष कुछ नहीं कहना है । इस तरफ से दो-तीन मैम्बर बोले थे, जिनको गुरुद्वारों की मर्यादा और गुरुद्वारों की परम्परा के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी भी है । कुछ बातें उन्होंने कह दी थीं, बीबी गुरबिन्दर कौर, श्री निहाल सिंह वाला और बीबी सुखबन्स कौर ने, लेकिन मैं और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो वर्माजी ने रिजोल्यूशन पेश किया है, वे उसको वापिस ले लें, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपनी तकरीर में कहा था कि अमेंडमेंट के साथ कोई विरोध नहीं है । लेकिन इन का ढंग अच्छा नहीं है, पहले आर्डिनेन्स क्यों जारी किया ? अब आर्डिनेन्स के बारे में तो मैंने कह दिया है कि वह जारी हो गया, लेकिन अब 10 मिनट के बाद आर्डिनेन्स नहीं रहेगा, यह बिल बन जायगा । इस लिए मैं हाउस का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता । मैं वर्माजी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह अपना रेजोल्यूशन वापस ले लें ताकि इस अमेण्डिंग बिल पर राय ली जा सके ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री आर० एल० पी० वर्मा ।

आपको मजमून से शिकायत नहीं है, सिर्फ तौर-तरीके और लिफ़ाफे से शिकायत है ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): सभापति जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने स्पष्टतः मान लिया है कि यह तौर-तरीका या ढंग परम्परा के खिलाफ़ है . . .

श्री जैल सिंह : मैंने माना नहीं है । मैंने कहा है कि आपको शिकायत है, हम को कोई शिकायत नहीं है । हमने तो जो किया है, दुरुस्त किया है, गलत नहीं किया है ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : स्पष्टीकरण के लिए मैं दो-चार बातें आप के सामने कहना चाहता हूं। आप ने अपने भाषण में तथा कुछ अन्य मेम्बरों ने अपने भाषणों में कहा है कि धारा, 16 (3) बहुत ही अलोकतन्त्रीय थी, अन-डेमोक्रेटिक थी। आज 20वीं शताब्दि में लोग हर दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, ज्ञान, विज्ञान और शिक्षा को अधिक महत्ता दी जा रही है, लेकिन हम इसको अनडेमोक्रेटिक बता रहे हैं। जैसे कुछ राजनीति के विद्वानों ने डेमोक्रेसी की परिभाषा करते हुए कहा है —

"Democracy is a Government of fools."

अगर यह दृष्टिकोण है तब तो बात अलग है अन्यथा यह कुछ ठीक नहीं लगता है। . . . .

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) : आप किस गवर्नमेंट के लिए कह रहे हैं ?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : यह तो मंत्री जी समझ ही रहे हैं।

आज संसद् सदस्यों के लिए किसी शैक्षणिक अर्हता का उल्लेख नहीं है—यह ठीक है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जब 1971 में दिल्ली गुरुद्वारा विधेयक पास हुआ था, उस समय भी यहां पर इन्हीं की सरकार थी, यदि उस समय वह प्रावधान किया गया था तो 1976 में भी, जैसा मंत्री जी ने पहले बतलाया है—12 जून, 1976 को . . . .

सभापति महोदय : यहीं आपको बतलाया है या खानगी ?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : यह यहां सदन की बात है, वैसे खानगी भी बतला सकते हैं, वे गृह मंत्री हैं, इस लिए ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

मैं कह रहा था कि 1976 में भी यहां पर इन्हीं की सरकार थी। यदि दिल्ली की गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्ध समिति ने कोई रेजोल्यूशन पास किया था तो उस को उसी समय मान लेना चाहिये था और कानून बना-कर कर देना चाहिये था, इतने दिनों तक यह पड़ा रह गया, इसके पीछे क्या राज है ? जो रेजोल्यूशन आप ने कोट किया है—मैं उसको फिर से पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं—

"We feel that the above provision is undemocratic. It is redundant and irrelevant, in view of the fact there in on other elected office in the country, such as even of the State Chief Minister, this clause is being specified. This clause requires deletion."

इस रेजोल्यूशन में यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि यह धारा 16(3) के लिये ही है या किस धारा के लिये है—ऐसा रेजोल्यूशन में कहीं नहीं है। इससे जाहिर होता है कि दिल्ली की गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्ध समिति का ऐसा कोई विशेष आग्रह नहीं था कि उस धारा को हटाया जाय। इसके अतिरिक्त माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से सरदार हरचरण सिंह, प्रेसिडेन्ट, अकाली दल के नेतृत्व में एक शिष्ट मंडल मिला था। दिल्ली शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक समिति के जो छः मेम्बर थे, सब लोगों ने भेंट कर के बताया कि यह अनडेमोक्रेटिक होगा और नेहरू-तारासिंह पैक्ट को नजरन्दाज कर के होगा। मेरा यह भी कहना है कि बढ़ते हुए युग के अनुसार शिक्षा-दीक्षा को अधिक मान्यता देने के दृष्टिकोण से भी इसमें संशोधन नहीं करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार से इसकी भी अव-हेलना की गई है। इस तरह से कभी भी इस काम्युनिटी के द्वारा कभी भी एपाइन्टमेंट नहीं हुआ था, ऐसा हम को दिल्ली शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा मेनेजमेंट कमेटी के लोगों ने बताया है और इस प्रकार का जो आर्डीनेन्स जारी किया गया उसका इन सदस्यों ने विरोध भी किया था।

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

जहां तक मुझे सूचना मिली है, प्रबन्धक कमेटी के एक सदस्य को पब्लिक प्रोसीक्यूटर बनाने का लालच दिया गया, जिसको उन्होंने मना कर दिया। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को स्पष्ट करें अपने जवाब में। इसके अलावा एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री के यहां एक सदस्य को बन्द कर दिया गया था चुनाव के दिन, जिसकी वजह से वे गैर-हाजिर रहे। दूसरे सरोजिनी नगर में जो एक हैडमास्टर हैं, उन पर उप-राज्यपाल ने दबाव डाला कि अगर ऐसा करोगे, तो ठीक नहीं होगा। इस तरह से सदस्यों को स्वतन्त्र रूप से मतदान की छूट नहीं दी गई। इस तरह से इस मामले में राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप किया गया, जोकि ठीक बात नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : यह खबर होम मिनिस्टर साहब को नहीं है, आप को कैसे पता है ?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : इसके बारे में ये बताएंगे, इसीलिए तो मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूं। मंत्री महोदय के पास तो विशेष रूप से खबर होगी। अगर खबर नहीं है और यह सच्ची बात नहीं है, तो ये इस को स्पष्ट कर देंगे।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : अब तो काफी हो गया है।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : बस, एक मिनट। सभापति महोदय, श्रीमती सुखवन्त कौर ने बताया और श्री एच० के० एल० भगत ने भी कहा कि हमारी पार्टी इस समिति के सिख मेम्बरों पर डिपेण्ड नहीं करती है और दिल्ली के इस समिति के मेम्बरों से हमारी पार्टी नहीं चलती, लेकिन यहां पर स्पष्ट हो गया जबकि ऐसी खबर है कि कई मेम्बरों को लालच दिया गया और कहा गया कि तुम को पब्लिक ट्रान्सपोर्ट अथोरिटी का मेम्बर बनाते हैं, नेशनल रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी का मेम्बर बनाते हैं, कई पास इसू किये गये हैं। इस प्रकार से यह जो राजनीतिक तौर पर कार्यवाही चल रही है, यह धर्म में बहुत बड़ा व्यवधान है और मेरा कहना यह है कि 'धर्म और 'राजनीति' इन दोनों को अलग होना चाहिए। यह भी हमें दिखाई पड़ रहा है कि इस प्रकार से स्पष्ट राजनीतिक हथकण्डे इस समिति के चुनाव में अपनाए गये। इस तरह की अगर बातें होंगी, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। ऐसी बहुत सी न्यूज अखबारों में निकली थीं।

सभापति महोदय : हजारों वर्ष पहले से ऐसी मान्यता रही है कि राजनीति में सारी नीतियां समा जाती हैं। यह भीष्म पितामह ने कहा था।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : आप भी इस समय कमेंट कर रहे हैं।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि सिख धर्म के कुछ नेता लोग ऐसे हैं, जो अपने आप को सैल्फ-स्टाइल्ड फ्रैण्ड, पाकिस्तान के प्रेसीडेण्ट श्री जिया-उल-हक का बताते हैं और मि० गंगा सिंह ढिल्लों ऐसे लोग हैं, जो ऐसा कहते हैं। वे कांग्रेस (आई) में हैं या अकाली दल में, वे कहीं भी हों, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राजनीतिक महत्वाकांक्षी कुछ लोग हैं जो अल्टीरियर मोटिव लेकर काम करते हैं। इस तरह से इसमें धर्म का स्थान नहीं रहेगा और यह एक राजनीतिक, पालीटीकल संस्था बन जाएगी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम को एक एसोसियेट मेम्बर, यू० एन० ओ० का बनना चाहिए और सिख खालिस्तान के रूप में यह घोषित होना चाहिए। और इसी तरह से मिस्टर जगजीत सिंह ने अपने को खालिस्तान का राष्ट्रपति चण्डीगढ़ में घोषित कर दिया। ऐसी बातें भी सुनने में आ रही हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अपने को आप राष्ट्रपति चुन लिया ?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : चण्डीगढ़ में उन्होंने अपने को घोषित किया है, इस तरह की खबरें आयी हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप इस तरह की खबरें भी रखते हैं ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : इस तरह की खबरें आती रहती हैं । जब लोग पाताल में चले गये, ऊपर अन्तरिक्ष में चले गये तो ऐसी खबरें इंसान से कैसे छिप सकती हैं, बेशक थोड़े दिन ऐसी खबरें छिप जाएं ।

इस तरह की बातों से प्रजातन्त्र स्वस्थ नहीं रह सकता है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि प्रजातन्त्र स्वस्थ ढंग से चले तो आप स्वस्थ परम्पराएं डालिये । प्रजातन्त्र में हो सकता है कि हम लोग उधर पहुंच जाएं और आप लोग इधर आ जाएं । अगर ऐसा हुआ तो ऐसी परम्पराएं डाल कर आपको भी कठिनाई होगी । एक स्वस्थ परम्परा रहने से सभी लोगों को सुविधा होती है ।

इसमें असंवैधानिक बात भी है क्योंकि इस से संविधान के अनुच्छेद 123 का उल्लंघन होता है । इसलिए इस तरह की परम्परा डालना जनतंत्र में स्वस्थ नहीं कहा जा सकता । अगर आप यह परम्परा डालते हैं और हमेशा उस को चलाते रहते हैं तो वह अच्छा नहीं है । आप बहुमत में आये हैं, इसलिए मंत्री जी यह बिल तो पास करा सकते हैं लेकिन इस से स्वस्थ परम्परा नहीं पड़ेगी और स्वस्थ परम्परा न होने से कभी आप को भी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा ।

इस तरह के राजनीतिक हथकंडे आप धर्म के साथ अपनायेंगे तो फिर धर्म धर्म नहीं रह जायेगा । आप ने कहा कि जिला स्तर पर और प्रांत स्तर पर कोई 171 गुरुद्वारे हैं । इनमें अगर राजनीतिक धंधा चले तो वह धर्म का काम नहीं होगा । देहात के लोग, जो पढ़े-लिखे नहीं होते हैं, जिन के लिए धर्म एक अफीम की तरह से होता है, धर्म के नाम पर एक साथ चलने लगते हैं । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि धर्म का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए । कोई भी धर्म हो, चाहे मुसलमान धर्म हो, चाहे और भी धर्म हो, सभी धर्मों में राजनीति को प्रवेश नहीं करना चाहिए । आज हम देख रहे हैं कि लोग जातिवाद में पड़ने लगे हैं । आज गुजरात में हरिजनों के रिजर्वेशन के इशु पर संघर्ष हो रहा है, बिहार में और यू० पी० में भी संघर्ष हो रहा है । अगर कोई धर्म के नाम पर एक अलग राष्ट्र की बात करे, कोई खालिस्तान की मांग करे, सिखिस्तान की मांग करे तो यह बहुत ही गड़बड़ी वाली बात होगी ।

ज्ञानी जी बहुत ही समझदार हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि वे इन सारी बातों को समझेंगे और ऐसा प्रयत्न करेंगे कि भविष्य में इस तरह के आर्डिनेंस न आने पावें । ऐसी गलत परम्परा देश में नहीं डाली जानी चाहिए ताकि देश में लोकतांत्रिक मर्यादा अक्षुण्य रह सके और देश विकास की दिशा में निरन्तर आगे बढ़ता चला जाए ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं चाहूंगा कि जो दो-चार प्रश्न मैंने उठाए हैं, उन को मंत्री जी स्पष्ट करें ।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह): चेअरमैन साहब, मैं बहुत मशकूर हूं कि आप ने मुझे फिर मौका दिया । वर्मा जी जब बोल रहे थे तो मैं सोच रहा था कि उन का दिलो-दिमाग हमारे साथ है और वे हमारी बातों से इत्तिफाक करते हैं कि सियासत को और मजहब को इकट्ठा नहीं करना चाहिए । हम इस को इकट्ठा नहीं करना चाहते हैं, हम इस को बिल्कुल अलहिदा रख रहे हैं । लेकिन आप वकालत उन की कर रहे हैं जो कि सियासत और मजहब को एक ही जगह पर रख रहे हैं । इस पर भी आप का यह कहना कि इस को राजनीति से ऊपर

[श्री जैल सिंह]

रखा जाए, तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि जिन दोस्तों ने आप को इंफर्मेशन दी है या आपकी जो इंफर्मेशन ब्यूरो है वह ठीक नहीं है ।

यह बात आप उन से पूछिए कि वे एक्ट क्यों बनवाते हैं ? यह जो एक महान् हाउस है, लोक सभा, यह एक राजनीतिक हाउस है । जो एक्ट बनते हैं वे इसी हाउस से बनते हैं । जब यहां से एक्ट बन जाते हैं तो उन में अमेंडमेंट भी यहीं से होती है, डिलीशन भी यहीं से होती है । गुरुद्वारे के मामले में या किसी मजहब के मामले में यहां से कोई कानून बन जाए और उस में कोई सुधार का काम किया जाए तो क्या वह दखल है ? अगर इस बात को दखल समझते हैं तो फिर एक्ट बनाना भी दखल है । इसलिए अगर एक्ट उन्होंने बनवाया है और रख-रखाव सरकार के जरिए वे करवाना चाहते हैं, इस के बाद जब उन का प्रार्थना-पत्र हमारे पास आया कि इस एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट कर के इस में सुधार कर दीजिए तो हम ने सुधार कर दिया । आप अमेंडमेंट के खिलाफ तो बोल नहीं रहे हैं, आप का कहना तो यह है कि हम ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं और क्यों आर्डिनेंस निकाल रहे हैं, इसके सिवा आप को कोई एतराज नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम ने दुरुस्त किया और वक्तसर किया, मुनासिब किया और कोई गलत नहीं किया । इसलिए सभापति महोदय, मैं ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता और माननीय मित्र श्री वर्मा जी का बड़ा मशकूर हूं . . . . ।

सभापति महोदय : आखिर मित्र ही हैं आपके ।

श्री जैल सिंह : मेरे दोस्त हैं और उन का दिलो-दिमाग हमारे साथ है, आज भी किसी की दोस्ती के नाते वे ये बातें कह रहे हैं । लेकिन इन बातों का कोई नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है । उन्होंने जो कहना था वह कह लिया है । अब वे इस को वापिस ले लें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to withdraw your resolution?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : वापिस लेने का तो सवाल ही नहीं है, वैसे आप पास कर लें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the statutory resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 21st January, 1981."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2.

Clause 2—(Amendment of Section 16)

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): I beg to move:

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for clause 2, substitute—

'2. In the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for sub-section (3) of section 16 the

following shall be substituted' namely:—

"(3) No person shall be eligible for election as the President or other office-bearer unless he is at least a Giani." (1)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

Page 1,—

for clause 2, *substitute*—

'2. In the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for sub-section (3) of section 16 the following shall be substituted namely:—

"(3) No person shall be eligible for election as the President or other office-bearer unless he is able to read and write in his State language or English." (2)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन): सभापति जी, हमारे यहां यह मान्यता है कि भगवान कण-कण में व्याप्त है, किन्तु यह मान्यता अब मुझे बदलती हुई नजर आती है। मुझे यह कहते हुए कुछ भी संशय नहीं है कि राजनीति इस देश में हर क्षेत्र में व्याप्त है। यह कहा जाए तो अति-योक्ति नहीं होगी। पिछले सत्र में अरविला के बारे में अमेंडमेंट किया गया अब गुरुद्वारे के बारे में चल रहा है। पता नहीं सरकार को मंदिर, मस्जिद और गुरुद्वारों के बारे में चिंता क्यों लग गई है ? मेरे ख्याल से क्या सभी धार्मिक संस्थान सरकार के सुपुर्द कर देने चाहियें और सब पण्डों, पुजारियों और मौलवियों की छुट्टी कर देनी चाहिए ? बहुत दिनों तक उन्होंने काम संभाल लिया है। इस अमेंडमेंट के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि भगवान के द्वार सब के लिए खुले हुए हैं, सब लोग वहां जा-आ सकते हैं। बात अगर भक्ति-पूजन तक ही सीमित होती तो समझ में आती, मामला है मैनेजमेंट का, मामला है व्यवस्था का। करोड़ों रुपए का हिसाब होता है, उस का हिसाब-किताब होता है, उस हिसाब-किताब के लिए किसी पढ़े-लिखे "ज्ञानी" व्यक्ति को बिठा दिया जाए तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह समझ के बाहर की बात है कि ज्ञानी जी अज्ञानी व्यक्ति को क्यों लाना चाहते हैं। वे इस हैसियत में हैं कि किसी अज्ञानी व्यक्ति को बिठा दें और बिठा भी देंगे। यही हमारी धारणा बनी है। उन्हों ने कहा भी है कि किसी ने दरख्वास्त की है और हम ने उस को मान लिया है। दिल्ली गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी ने बहुमत से पारित किया है कि यह संशोधन ठीक नहीं है और इस को नहीं लाना चाहिए। किसी सम्प्रदाय के अच्छे बड़े ज्ञानी पुरुष से पूछ कर भी यह बात की गई हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। अगर मैट्रीकुलेट नहीं, हायर सेकेंडरी नहीं, हिन्दी तथा दूसरी भाषाओं को जानने वाला नहीं तो कम से कम ज्ञानी जो गुरुमुखी में हो, जिस ने ज्ञानी पास की हो, उस में शिक्षा-दीक्षा पाई हो, वह तो आवश्यक की जानी चाहिये थी। किन्तु ज्ञानी जी ने उस के लिए भी इन्कार कर दिया है। कोई अनपढ़ भी होगा, अंगूठा लगाने वाला भी होगा, वह कहते हैं कि सब चलेगा। सन्त परम्परा का मामला होता तो बात दूसरी थी लेकिन यहां तो व्यवस्था का मामला है। यह ठीक है कि कबीर दास, सूर दास, तुलसी दास किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ने नहीं गए थे। लेकिन तब उन की तरफ इस तरह की व्यवस्था का मामला नहीं था जिस तरह की व्यवस्था का मामला आजकल होता है।

वह कहते हैं कि यही प्रजातांत्रिक तरीका है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या 1971 में हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र नहीं था, उस समय देश में डैमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट नहीं थी ? अगर तब यह बात डैमोक्रेटिक थी तो आज 1981 में आ कर यह कैसे

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

अनडैमोक्रेटिक हो गई । ज्ञानी जी, यह मेरे ज्ञान में नहीं आ रहा है। कम से कम ज्ञानी वाली बात को तो आप को मान लेना चाहिये और यही मेरा संशोधन है । जो व्यक्ति प्रबन्ध समिति में चुना जाए उस को कम से कम ज्ञानी पास तो होना चाहिये। और बातों के पचड़े में मैं पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूं। निरंकारी बाबा की हत्या हुई, सरकार आज तक उस का पता नहीं चला पाई है।

सभापति महोदय : आप इसी तक अपने को सीमित रखें और संक्षेप में अपनी बात कहें ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : संक्षेप में मेरा यही कहना है कि ज्ञानी की क्वालिफिकेशन वाली बात जो मैं ने एमेंडमेंट दी है उस को मान लिया जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalor South): My amendment is very simple. In the original Act they have prescribed with all good intentions that the President or the members of the Governing Body should be matriculate or SSLC or equivalent to it. I do agree that person need not have a degree or a certificate provided he has got good common-sense. He should have at least knowledge of reading and writing. That is why I moved the amendment, xiz. the office bearer should be able to read and write either in the State language or in English.

I have already brought to your kind notice that he need not have any certificate or degree. For example, Kamraj Nadar who had not entered any school or college, was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and President of All India Congress Committee. Shri S. Chaniah, the leader of Karnataka, had not entered any school. But he dominated the politics of Karnataka. I am told that our Home Minister has also no studied in any University. But he is proficient in Hindi. We speaks chaste Hindi and he is a scholar in Hindi. He is able to reply to 500 and odd Members of Parliament with good humour, and controls the highest officers who are supposed to be intelligent. Therefore, getting a degree is not very necessary to hold the position. Suppose it is a statement of accounts, he will not be able to know what it is, unless he can read and write. So, he will be doing an injustice to the office which he is asked to occupy and discharge his duties in a responsible way, unless he is literate.

To illustrate this with an example, in the Bangalore City Corporation we had a Deputy Mayor, Shri Chandrasekhar, who could not read or write. But he had learnt the art of signing whatever paper was placed before him. He used to sign all the files withtout knowing what they contained. One of the papers placed before him was his own resignation, which also he signed. So, in the Corporation meeting the other members said that the Deputy Mayor had resigned and so he could not sit in the Council and it became a very big joke.

Therefore, I would say that if a person has to discharge his duties satisfactory, he must know to read and write. The Government of India is spending lakhs of rupees on adult education. So, the people should avail of this facility. It is not necessary that a person should have a degree, but a person aspiring to be the President or office-bearer should be literate; he should be able to read and write. My amendment is very simple. I hope the hon. Home Minister will accept my amendment.

श्री ज़ैल सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब, माननीय जटिया और माननीय शामन्ना ने जो दो संशोधन दिये हैं उस पर उन्होंने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये

माननीय सत्यनारायण जी से मुझे बड़ी हमदर्दी है और मेरे साथ भी बहुत हमदर्दी दिखायी और उन्होंने कहा सिर्फ ज्ञानी रख लो । तो उस बोर्ड में शायद दो, तीन ज्ञानी हों इलेक्शन हो जाया करेगा । मगर मैं उनकी हमदर्दी को जानते हुए परेशान भी हूं कि इतने समझदार होते हुए फिर भी यह कह गये कि पंडित मुल्ला के झगड़े में सरकार क्यों दखल देती है । और मैं उनकी बैकग्राउन्ड जानता हूं । मुझे मालूम है कि जहां से आपको सूचना मिली है, और इन-फोरमेशन आपकी गलत है । हम तो भक्त कबीर की तरह चलते हैं :

पंडित मुल्ला छाड़े दोऊ, हमरो झगड़ा रहो न कोऊ,

पंडित मुल्ला जो लिख दिया, छाड़े चले हम कुछ न लिया ।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि संशोधन उनका आ गया, कार्यवाही पूरी हो गई, नोटेड, डाउन, और अब उसको वापस ले लें ।

दूसरे जो शामन्ना जी का संशोधन है उन्होंने कहा सिम्पल है । बिल्कुल दुरूस्त है । लेकिन पहला अमेन्डमेन्ट बिल्कुल इन्नोसेंट है, उसमें सिम्पल भी नहीं आ सकता है, उनकी बातों को विचार कर ध्यान में रखेंगे और जब गुरुद्वारा बोर्ड का चुनाव होगा तो मेम्बर साहबान आज की तकरीर को पढ़ेंगे तो ध्यान में रखेंगे कि ऐसे को रखो जिसको पढ़ना लिखना आता हो । यह काम उनका होगा । इसलिये उनसे कहूंगा अपने संशोधन वापस ले लें, और जैसे वर्मा जी ने हमारी बात मानी, रिजेक्ट करवाने से अर्जी वापस लेना अच्छा होता है, आप क्या रिजेक्ट करवाते हैं, खुद ही वापस ले ल–अदब के साथ । हम आपका बडा सत्कार करते हैं । नहीं तो चेयरमैन साहब जो प्रोसीजर है वह तो फोलो करना ही होगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, are you withdrawing your amendment?

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : सभापति जी मैं विद्-ड्रा नहीं करूंगा, क्योंकि मुझे पता था कि ज्ञानी जी कुछ न कुछ ज्ञान की बात कहेंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall not put amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1,—

for clause 2, *substitute*—

'2. In the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for subsection (3) of section 16 the following shall be substituted namely:—

"(3) No person shall be eligible for election as the President or other office-bearer unless he is at least a Giani." .' (1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shamanna, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: If our organisation is to be headed by persons who have no qualifications, I have no objection to withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you are not withdrawing. I shall now put amendment No. 2 moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1,—

for clause 2, *substitute*—

'2. In the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971 (hereinafter referred to

as the principal Act), for sub-section (3) of 16 the following shall be substituted namely:—

"(3) No person shall be eligible for election as the President or other office-bearer unless he is able to read and write in his State language or English."' (2)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clause 3. The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी से ताल्लुक रखने वाला यह संशोधन विधेयक ज्ञानी जी ने पेश किया है और इस संशोधन के समर्थन में उन्होंने पांचवीं लोक सभा के कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य के घोषणा का उद्धरण भी पढ़कर सुनाया। मालूम नहीं कि उस उद्धरण को पढ़ने का औचित्य क्या था ? क्या उस कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य ने ज्ञानी जी को अपने भाषण के जरिये यह सुझाया था कि आगे जब भी संशोधन करेंगे तो उसके लिये अध्यादेश जारी करेंगे ? अगर यह बात उन्होंने कही होती, तब तो आपका यह पढ़ना उचित हो सकता था, लेकिन मुझे यह बात समझ में नहीं आई। उसे आपने यही कहने के लिये सुनाया था कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के स्पोक्समैन ने उसका समर्थन किया था। उस समय आप विरोध कर रहे थे, आप नहीं चाहते थे उस समय। अब आपकी तबियत आ गई, उसमें आपका या आपके दल का कोई स्वार्थ होगा ?

सभापति महोदय : मत परिवर्तन नहीं होता है क्या, खासकर जब डायनमिक सोसाइटी हो डायनेमिक मिनिस्टर हो ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपके दल का कोई स्वार्थ हो सकता है, किसी गुट विशेष का सम्बन्ध हो सकता है, कुछ न कुछ बात भीतर है जरूर जिसके तहत आप इस संशोधन के द्वारा काम करना चाहते हैं, आप अपने किसी व्यक्ति को गुरुद्वारा की प्रबन्ध समिति में शामिल करना चाहते हैं, बैठाना चाहते हैं।

15.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी पटना में भी है। वहां किस तरह से लोग आपस में लट्ठम-लट्ठा करते हैं, यह मैं जानता हूं। वहां गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के नाम से जो कालेज है, वह ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा है। वहां पार्टीबन्दी है। हाई स्कूल की भी यही स्थिति है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने आते ही घंटी बजा दी है। You are Lakhshman and I am Ram. Please keep it in mind.

वहां भी गुरूद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी दो हिस्सों में बंटी हुई है । ये लोग सिखों के धार्मिक क्रिया-कलापों को बढ़ाने में मददगार हों, इससे किसे इन्कार हो सकता है ? लेकिन उसमें जो करोड़ों रूपये होते हैं, वे उस पर हावी होना चाहते हैं—कुछ राजनीतिज्ञ उसपर हावी हो कर समय आने पर उन रुपयों का इस्तेमाल चुनावों में करना चाहते हैं । इसीलिए ये सारी बातें होती हैं । यह बहुत दुःख की बात है । इस पार्टीबन्दी को खत्म करना चाहिए, ताकि इस धर्म में विश्वास करने वाले जो लोग दिल खोल कर चन्दा देते हैं, उनके पैसे का दुरुपयोग न हो, सदुपयोग हो । गुरु नानक से ले कर गुरु गोविन्द सिंह तक ने जो पाठ पढ़ाया है, उसके प्रचार तथा प्रसार पर वह पैसा खर्च होना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है ।

मैं एक बात और बता दूं । गुरु गोविन्द सिंह तो किसी फिरके या सम्प्रदाय के नेता नहीं थे । गुरु नानक से ले कर गुरु गोविन्द सिंह तक वे सब देश के राष्ट्रीय नेता थे । कुछ मसलों पर लोगों का मतभेद हो सकता है । मतभेद अलग बात है, लेकिन वे देश के बड़े राष्ट्रीय नेता थे । इस लिए उनके नाम पर जो संस्थाए चल रही हैं, उनमें पार्टीबन्दी हो, और उस पार्टीबन्दी को आप इस तरीके से अपनी राजनैतिक स्वार्थ-सिद्धि के लिए बढ़ावा दें, यह उचित नहीं है।

मंत्री महोदय ने इस विधेयक को यहां पेश करने में जो तरीका अपनाया है, वह तरीका गलत है । वह यहां पर आर्डिनेन्स का राज न बनाये—यहां पर आर्डिनेन्स का राज बनता जा रहा है—, जनतंत्र का राज बनाये और संसदीय परम्पराओं को मजबूत करें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ सरकार की जो मंशा है, मैं उसका जोरदार विरोध करता हूं ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धर्म में भी सत्ताधारी दल के लोगों की राजनीति चल रही है और वे उसमें भी राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं, यह बिल इसका प्रमाण है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के द्वारा "ज्ञानी" शब्द क्यों हटाया जा रहा है ; माननीय गृह मंत्री के नाम के साथ "ज्ञानी" शब्द जुड़ा हुआ है । अगर कल हम उनको "ज्ञानी" नहीं कहेंगे, तब और क्या रह जायेगा इसलिए कम से कम इस शब्द को नहीं हटाना चाहिए था ।

जब 1971 में बिल आया था, तो उस समय यहां पर विरोधी पक्ष के बहुत से सदस्यों ने कहा था कि एजूकेशनल क्वालिफ़िकेशन नहीं निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए, जहां तक धार्मिक मामलों का सम्बन्ध है, लोग खुद तय करेंगे कि कौन अध्यक्ष बने, कौन न बने । लेकिन उस समय इसी सरकार ने—उस समय कांग्रेस की ही सरकार थी—लोकतंत्र के नाम पर कहा कि सब लोगों से कनसल्ट किया गया है, लोग चाहते हैं, इस लिए यह लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराओं के अनुरूप होगा कि एजूकेशनल क्वालिफिकेशन निर्धारित की जाए । आज क्या बात हो गई है कि यह सरकार अपनी ही बात को बिल्कुल उलट रही है ? 1971 में सिख कम्युनिटी के लोगों से पूछा गया था कि क्या

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

होना चाहिए, क्या नहीं होना चाहिए । क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय ने इस तरफ़ तवज्जुह फ़रमाई है कि ज़रा उन लोगों से पूछा जाये कि उनकी क्या राय है ?

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी में 51 मेम्बर होते हैं; उसका अध्यक्ष चुने जाने के लिए यह सारा मामला हुआ है । जत्थेदार संतोख सिंह को आप लोग चुनवाना चाहते थे । इसके लिए इस कमेटी के कई मेम्बरों को मायापुरी और नारायणा में जो इंडस्ट्रियल प्लाट हैं, उनमें एक एक प्लाट दिया गया है । वे दो दो लाख रुपये के प्लाट हैं । मेरा आरोप है कि सरकार ने ऐसा किया (व्यवधान) ऐसा किया गया है । (व्यवधान) . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह आरोप गलत है

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, श्री बूटा सिंह, जो हमारे मंत्री हैं, उसके बाद लेफ्टिनेंट-गवर्नर यहां के, साथ साथ हरचरण सिंह जोश . . . . . (व्यवधान) . .

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: I am on a point of order. No Member can levy any charges against a person who is not. . . (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIUM SWAMY: What is the charge?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall go through the proceedings. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIUM SWAMY: Ask him to specify the charge. What is the charge?

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: He is saying that two plots were given. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: By whom? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The hon. Home Minister is here. He can clarify whether the plots were given or not. I am talking of the Home Minister; Mr. Buta Singh, the Lt. Governor and Mr. Harcharan Singh Josh—he is also belonging to Congress-I. These are the persons who were manipulating the election. They wanted that Mr. Jaswant Singh, Mr. Sohan Singh, Mr. Sucha Singh, Mr. Avtar Singh, Mr. Balwant Singh, etc. should vote for Jathedar Santokh Singh. Therefore, I am saying that if this kind of a thing takes place so far as religion is concerned, ultimately, the religion will be nowhere.

That is why I am opposing the Bill and I am requesting the hon. Minister to withdraw the Bill even at this stage.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Please go through the records. He has mentioned some names.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the records. I will take care of that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am not making any allegation against the persons whose names I have cited. I am talking of the Home Minister and the Government. Therefore, there is no question of any allegation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. Shri Shejwalkar.

श्री एन० के० शेजवालकर (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल एक मिनट लेना चाहता हूं । मुझे एक पुरानी कहानी याद आ रही है कि एक लोमड़ी थी जिस की पूंछ कटी हुई थी । उस ने देखा कि मेरी

अपनी पूंछ कटी हुई है तो सब की पूंछ कटनी चाहिए। मैं जब ला कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन कर रहा था तो मैंने कहा कि हमारे एम० पीज़० के लिए कोई क्वालिफिकेशन फिक्स होनी चाहिए, मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट बनने के लिए कुछ क्वालिफिकेशन होनी चाहिए। लेकिन वहां मेरी बात किसी ने नहीं मानी। तो वही लोमड़ी वाली बात इस में भी दिखाई दे रही है कि जब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर के लिए कोई क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं है, एम एल ए के लिए नहीं है, मिनिस्टर के लिए नहीं है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिए कोई क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं है तो फिर हम किस तरीके से कह सकते हैं कि किसी गुरुद्वारे का अध्यक्ष बनने के लिए कोई क्वालिफिकेशन रखी जाय। चूंकि अपनी भी पूंछ कटी है तो उन की भी पूंछ काट दी जाय। वही बात इस में भी मैं समझ रहा हूं। आप को तो बजाय उलटा चलने के जैसे जैसे हम प्रगति कर रहे हैं, कुछ क्वालिफिकेशन बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, न कि उसे कम करना चाहिए।

श्री ज़ैल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के साथ ताल्लुक रखते हैं, बड़े पुराने देशभक्त हैं, फ्रीडम फाइटर हैं, मेरा यह ख्याल था कि वह अपनी पुरानी पालिसी पर डटे रहेंगे। इन्हीं के सी पी आई के मेम्बर थे जिन को मैं ने कोट किया है। इन्होंने कहा कि उन को कोट क्यों किया क्योंकि अब इन की राय बदल गई है। बड़े सुलझे हुए इंसान हैं, मैं सोच रहा था कि वह इस के हक में बोलेंगे, इस के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए वह इतना टाइम ले रहे हैं, मगर आखिर में इन्होंने कह दिया कि मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ, मैंने तो सोचा यह बात ऐसी हो गई कि :

दुनिया के चमन के रंगो बू ने
मुझे इस कदर धोखा दिया।
कि मैंने शौके गुल बोसी में
कांटों पर ज़बान रख दिया।।

दो दोस्त हमारे और बोले हैं—हरिकेश बहादुर जी और शेजवालकर जी। उन का कहना यह है कि राजनैतिक फायदा उठाने के लिए कुछ हो रहा है और किसी पर्टीकुलर आदमी को प्रधान बनाना चाहते हैं इसलिए यह अमेंडमेंट आई है। अब 51 मेम्बर हैं गुरुद्वारे के, उन्हें पूरा अधिकार है, कोई खड़ा हो जाय, कोई भी उस के साथ एलेक्शन लड़े, एक आदमी के फायदे के लिए यह नहीं कर रहे हैं, उसूलन बात ऐसी है जो गलत थी जिस को इस तरफ बैठे हुए हमारे दोस्त गलत कहते थे। अगर मैं भूल नहीं करता तो हमारे बी० जे० पी० के आनरेबल मेम्बर ने एतराज़ उठाया कि अब क्यों पीछे जा रहे हो। सन् 1971 में जब श्री लाल के० आडवाणी राज्य सभा के मेम्बर थे तब उन्होंने क्या फर्माया था उसको डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप भी देख लेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि पार्टीज़ तो बदलती रही है लेकिन पार्टी सारी की सारी बदल जाए दस साल के बाद, यह बात आज ही दिखाई दी। (व्यवधान) अपने नेताओं की बात का भी ये लोग खयाल नहीं रखते। उस वक्त श्री आडवाणी ने कहा था :

"I enquired and I found that in that House in Delhi Metropolitan Council where both the Jan Sangh as well as the Congress Party are represented, there was unanimity on this point that this sort of classification, this sort of inhibition or reservation, should not be there, that it is not quite democratic when we do not have this minimum qualification even for the membership of Parliament or membership of Legislature there is no sense and no rationale in having this sort of qualifica-

[श्री जैल सिंह]

tion for the Presidentship of the Board."

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आपने यह बात मान ली है कि जो हम कहें उसका उलटा ही आपको कहना है । कभी कभी तो आपको हमारी बात से भी इत्तफ़ाक करना चाहिए ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने तो कुछ और भी कह दिया । खैर, उनकी पार्टी का तो कोई आदमी उस वक्त था नहीं इस हाउस में इसलिए उन्होंने जो कहा उसके लिए स्वतंत्र हैं । वे कहते हैं कि लालच दिया गया, मेम्बरों को प्लाट दिए गए लेकिन यह नहीं बताया कि किसने दिए ? वे कहते हैं कि एल जी ने दखल दिया और वोट लेने के लिए प्लाट दिए गए । मैं समझता हूं गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के लिए यह तौहीन की बात होगी । मैं कहूंगा कि आप अपना दिल टटोलकर देखें और बतायें कि अगर आपको प्लाट दे दें तो क्या आप अपनी पार्टी को छोड़ कर वोट दे देंगे ? (व्यवधान) . .

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : देकर क्यों नहीं देखते हैं ?

श्री जैल सिंह : स्वामी जी तो बहुत शरीफ आदमी हैं लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों उठ कर खड़े हो गए ? आप तो दूरन्देश हैं । वे कह गए तो कह गए वह बात मिट गई, मैं और कुछ नहीं कहता । सिर्फ एक बात कहता हूं कि इस आशय से हम यह अमेण्डमेण्ट लाए हैं कि वह बात गलत थी और उससे डिमोक्रैटिक आधार पर इसको नहीं रखा जा सकता था । अब आगे कौन प्रधान बनता है, कौन नहीं बनता है उसके लिए तो ऐक्ट के मुताबिक जो लोग भी चुने जायेंगे उन्हीं को अधिकार होगा वोट देने का । मैं आपके द्वारा इस हाउस से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस बिल को यूनानिमस पास करदें क्योंकि इस पर वोटिंग करते अच्छा नहीं लगेगा ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I have got no intention to insult the members of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15:15 hrs:

AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF PALLUTION) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purposes, of Boards, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards power and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration:—

"Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 9, for the word "Thirty-first" the word "Thirty-second" be substituted,

"Clause 1

(2) That at page 1, line 14, for the figure "1980" the figure "1981" be substituted.

"The Schedule

(3) That at page 26, line 1, for the word "benefication" the word "benefication' be substituted."

I want to remind the House through you, Sir, that, in the last Session, on 23rd December, 1980, this august House had unanimously passed the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1980. These are only formal amendments which have been made by Rajya Sabha because Rajya Sabha has passed this Bill in this Session and the year changed. Therefore, certain formal amendments were necessary. I have, therefore, come to this august House again. I have nothing more to say on this at this stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purposes, of Boards, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration:—

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"The Schedule

(3) That at page 26 line 1, *for* the word "benefication" the word "beneficiation" be *substituted*."

DR. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay North East): Sir, since this is a formal amendment, I would not like to make a long speech. But I would like to bring to your attention that, since the passage of the Bill by the Lok Sabha, some glaring deviation from the air pollution requirements has been made by public sector orgnisations. It has come to my knowledge that, in Chembur—which, in this House, in reply to questions, Government has admitted, is considered be the worst polluted industrial area of India and which also happens be in my constituency—the Fertiliser Plant, that is, the Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers, is presently...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to say that it is irrelevant. Please come to the subject proper.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am talking about pollution. If you ever come to my constituency, you will see that the Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers are pumping vast amounts of sulphur into the atmosphere and when there is monsoon, because of clouds, all this comes into the houses and incidence of disease in Chembur is higher than in other parts of Bombay; this is because of Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers. Now, what is surprising is this. The Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers are undergoing an expansion, even though the Municipal Corporation of Bombay has not given it permission to expand. You know, Sir, that you cannot expand your site, you cannot undertake construction programme, without the permission of the Municipal Corporation of that area. In Bombay the Municipal Corporation has not given permission to the Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers to expand; yet, the Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers are expanding. And when I asked this question of the management there, they said, "The Municipal Corporation go on passing Resolutions; they do not mean anything". If this is the regard public sector organisations have for this Bill which will become an Act, then what is the meaning of air pollution control? This only means that Government is not sincere.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

I conclude by saying that, I am very happy, that Mr. Digvijay Sinh who belongs to the wrong Party, namely, the Congress-I...

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Right Party.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is yours a right wing Party! He has formed a group of Parliamentarians to examine the question of air pollution. I would like the Minister to give that Group more attention and since he happens to be the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, he should give facilities like a room and some stenographers and so on so that we can study the problem in greater detail and come to the Parliament with concrete ideas.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): As you perhaps know, Sir, I had the privilege of being the Chairman of the Select Committee for this Prevention of Air Pollution Bill. In that capacity we submitted our report in the record time of about 8 months which is very seldom done, because of the tremendous urgency of this problem and the almost visible deterioration in the environment.

The day the Bill was passed, unfortunately, I was not here. So I take this opportunity for five minutes to draw the attention of the Government, not to the Bill or to the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha, but to the fact that when we submitted our report, along with the specific recommendations on the Bill, we made a number of general recommendations and we said here:

> "The Committee feel that the proposed provisions of the Bill are insufficient to tackle the problem of air pollution in its entirety. The Committee realise that to suggest comprehensive changes would go beyond the scope of the present Bill. But, considering the importance and urgency of the subject matter and keeping in view the long range welfare of our citizens, the committee have decided to make certain general recommendations for the consideration of the Government apart from the specific suggestion regarding the present legislation."

These general recommendations are of a very wide-ranging import. They cover things like environmental education, development of air pollution laboratories, the problems faced in the implementation of the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Act which was passed in 1974 but which still has not been adequately implemented, the question of noise pollution which is new and which, as technologically the society is developing in our country, is assuming greater and greater proportions, the requirement for a comprehensive legislation to cover various types of pollution, the implementation of the anti-cigarette smoking legislation. I do not know whether you are one of those who have a love affair with Lady Nicotine or not. This anti-smoking legislation has been reduced to a farce. I am glad the hon. Minister for Health is seated in front of me. When we passed this anti-cigarette smoking legislation, we made it obligatory that the cigarette companies should put a warning, the idea being that it would be effective. But it has been reduced to a farce. The warning is put in such a way that nobody can read it. The most glossy and glamourous films are made, distributed and exhibited in our theatres extolling the romantic virtues of smoking and it is becoming a major health hazard. The Committee has drawn the attention of the Government to this matter and also to the problem of Mathura Refinery near the Taj, the powers of the Archaeological Survey of India and finally the Indraprastha thermal power station which is a standing disgrace to this country. The way it belches out black smoke day in and day out is a disgrace to one of the most beautiful capital cities of the world.

Therefore, while I welcome this legislation, I would like to seek from the Government categorical assurances on two points: (1) that after the passage of this Bill, the Government will lose no time in implementing its provisions, because I know from past experience that between the passage of a Bill and its implementation, there is often a wide gap, and the environmental deterioration is so steady and so marked that we cannot afford to waste time. (2) I would like the Minister to categorically assure the House that the Government is seized of the general recommendations that the Joint Committee made and will take appropriate action on them before the end of the year.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Here, the Prime Minister, Madam Gandhi is sweeping away all the pollution and she started with an attack on the pollution in politics which she has brushed aside. Now she is tackling the pollution of industries. . . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is Mr. V. C. Shukla a pollution?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: No, he is a good person. Once I called him as the son of a great general and he is a freedom fighter. Don't belittle a person like that. He is bigger than anybody in your Party or in our Party. Why do you talk like that?....

AN HON. MEMBER: Good honour given.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Why honour, he is a noble person. This pollution was first detected in Zuari Agro Chemicals, Goa and Madam Gandhi took strong steps and advised that factory management to immediately set up modern machinery to cure the industrial effluents. It was done in eight months. So also, we cannot stop industrialisation of this country whether it is Bombay or anywhere else, but we have got to take precaution to see that these modern sophisticated machines which we purchase from Japan and other places are installed there. We cannot stop this expansion. Fertiliser is such a commodity which we require very badly. That is why we have to go in for expansion. If the Municipal Corporation wants, only they should have a guarantee from the Factory, so that the air and water may not be polluted in Bombay. Only that much should be their concern, My friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is bringing in unnecessary things in this discussion. Expansion must go on but all precaution must be taken as precautions were taken by the Agro-chemical Industry in Goa. Likewise precautions must be taken in this factory also. With these words I support the Motion moved by the hon. Minister. Thank you.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am sorry, you have not given your name.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has some special interest in the subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. I allow him as a special case. Only two minutes.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: I apologise for not having given my name and not following the procedure. But being a person who is very deeply involved even during the formulation of this enactment, I thought I would be able to contribute something and so I rise to take part in this discussion.

We all know that the State Boards which would be the implementing authorities for implementing this enactment are the existing State Boards of Water Pollution. There is no scheme envisaged for having separate State Boards. From what we hear from the Debates in this House, we find that the existing State Boards for Water pollution are not effective. They are vary much ineffective, except for a couple of States, may be,

[Shri Digvijay Sinh]

my own and some others. The existing Water Pollution Control Boards are hopelessly non-challant for carrying out the provisions of the State Water Pollution Enactments. Now we come to Air Pollution, and if the same State Boards work in such a lackadaisical manner, I think, Sir, the whole purpose of both these enactments (Water Pollution enactment passed earlier and Air Pollution enactment passed last year) will only be futile. This is one of the points which I want to place before the House.

There is one suggestion which I would like to make in this connection and that is, that, there is a great need for a clear sence of awareness. I would like to appeal to every Member of this House. Are they aware of how these Boards are functioning in their States? It is no use representing here and saying that these Boards are not functioning and so on. So, the main point is, what do we do to see that they function effectively. How to do it? I think this is an occasion when I can say this to my colleagues who sit in this House. Besides that, the rules are not framed as yet. Let us hope that once the Enactment is made, the Rules will be framed very soon, because, without them how do they implement? A very important Enactment like this should not be shelved or delayed because of the lethargy on the part of the Administration to formulate the Rules.

Sir, in the advanced countries (especially the industrialised countries) a very growing trend of thought is developing. If the Government, for very good reasons, wants to control and regulate air and water pollution from pollutants,—it may be industry, it may be municipality,—and if, by that process the cost of production of the industry goes up, by the various measures which the factory-owners take to implement, curb and forestal pollution, then, in that case, some sort of subvention should be given to these industries whereby they can have some incentive to implement the provisions of the enactment both in respect of Water and Air. Oherwise either they would be tempted to circumvent and hoodwink the laws and that may give rise to another method of corruption. So, I think the time is ripe that some arrangements should be made very soon whereby financial assistance should be given to various productive industries that produce goods which increase our national production so that they would have incentives to implement these measures.

Lastly all I wish to say is that the newly found Department, that is, the Department for the Environment, formed in November last, would be the right and the noble authority to implement this legislation for air and water. Let us hope that the Central Water and Air Pollution Department which is now under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is one day shifted to the newly found Department for the Environment. It is the most correct Department to handle this subject and sooner it is shifted the better would be for this Department to grapple with the problem. Unless there is a better awareness created, both these legislations, Air and Water, whatever legislation you may pass in these fields, you cannot achieve the desired results. Let us hope that the Government creates an awareness, may be through the voluntary bodies and we as responsible representatives of the people do our bit in creating that awareness wherever we can.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I am very frateful to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Dr. Karan Singh, Shri Ram Gopal Reddy and Shri Digvijay Sinh for the valuable suggestion given on this Bill. I did not think that for this formal amendment, hon. Members would take so much interest. I am very happy to

state that the Government's determination is to keep he ecological balance. Some poins have been raised by Dr. Karan Singh about the Taj Mahal. I have received some information on this point which I would bring to the notice of this august House. In so far as the Indra Prastha Thermal Power House in Delhi is concerned, I may point out that the pollution problem by this Thermal Power House is being controlled by the Ministry of Energy by an arrangement to instal electro-static precipitators in chimneys. While the precipitator has already been installed on unit—I, the work on the installation of precipitators on the three other units will be completed during 1981-82 and this will reduce the pollution problem substantially.

So far as the Taj Mahal is concerned, the fear was expressed about the damage to the Taj Mahal owing to likely effects of air pollutants discharged from the refinery at Mathura, the matter was examined by the Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Varadarajan. Later on the Cabinet also constituted a High Power Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Science and Technology to oversee the implementation of the recommendation relating to the reduction of pollution in the Agra-Mathura region and prevention of further damage to the Taj Mahal. An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution is advising this Committee. The Railways have already diverted diesel locomotives to the Agra Mathura region. Air monitoring stations have been set up at Farah, Keetan Lake, Sikandra and Bharatpur Sanctuary. The Expert Committee has identified the area within which the industries causing pollution should not be located. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to arrange for the closure of two thermal power stations by March, 1981. The possibility of changing the fuel used by foundries in Agra is under examination. Thus, all possible steps are being taken to reduce further damage to the Taj Mahal.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Steps must be taken very urgently, because the Taj Mahal is our greatest monument.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: We are all concerned with the problems of noise pollution and....

AN HON. MEMBER: What about cigarettes?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I do not smoke....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Shri Shankaranand is here; he smokes all the the time... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said about Chembur, but I am just now not in a position to reply, because I do not have the information. But I would like to say one thing, whether it is private sector or public sector, nobody will be allowed to violate the law.

With these words, I request that the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purposes, of Boards, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration:

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'The Schedule

(3) That at page 26, line 1, *for* the word 'benefication' the word 'beneficiation be substituted'."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the amendments made by Rajya Sabha.

Enacting Formula.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That at page 1, line 9, *for* the word 'Thirty-first' the word 'Thirty-second' be *substituted.*'

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That at page 1, line 14, *for* the figure '1980' figure '1981 be *substituted*"

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That at page 26, line 1, *for* the word 'benefication' the word 'beneficiation be *substituted*"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall move to the next item No. 13, discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Commerce.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, there is an irregularity. The House has to pass the Bill, as amended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill was already passed; only the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha have to be agreed to and that has been done.

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*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 11 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce for which 6 hour have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the notice board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown

*Moved with the recommendation the President.

in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidaed Fund of India *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 11 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

Demands for grants, 198-82 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE					
11.	Ministry of Commrce .	30,52,000	..	1,52,60,000	..
12.	Foreign Trade and Export Production .	76,66,09,000	10,39,67,000	383,30,44,000	51,98,33,000
13.	Textiles Handloom and Handicrafts . . .	53,40,34,000	8,40,33,000	88,01,71,000	42,01,62,000

SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the report circulated by the Ministry of Commerce on Friday and I have also gone through that portion of the Economic Survey which deals with the Commerce. Some very important revelations have come out. Our position is like a prototype of the Indian society. The poor mother remains in the village. Her son goes to the town. He earns and succours the mother by sending remittances. And if the boy is thrown out of employment, what will happen to that old mother? You will find, Sir, from the figures given in th Economic Survey in regard to Exports. In 1979-80 Exports totalled Rs. 6,428 crore recording 12 per cent increase over the figure of Rs. 5,726 crore for 1978-79. After adjusting the price increase, the volume of exports totally declined. So also in 1980-81, the performance continued to be sluggish and the overall increase is expected to be 10 per cent in value terms implying continued stagnation in volume terms. These are on record of the Economic Survey. Therefore, Sir, as a matter of fact, the prospect for us in Commerce, in export is rather bleak and none-too-happy at all. As for the year 1980-81 in regard to import, it says:

"The Import bill is expected to be about Rs. 1,300 crore. The trade deficit is likely to exceed Rs. 4,000 crore. With the surplus on net invisibles remaining roughly at last years level, the current amount of deficit will be over Rs. 2,000 crore.

Sir, we are not an imperialist country; we are not Britishers of the olden days when they could live on cupen clipping, all sorts of invisibles would go to Britain, what was known as Home charges, tribute India debts

[Shri Subhash Sen]

etc. Our men abroad, specially in the Gulf countries are earning at a certain level and if the son of the widow, if these boys, these persons, these Indian citizens got their jobs sacked, then what will happen? I am happy that the Economic Survey gives a warning. I quote: under the sub-heading, Outlook for 1981-82, it says:

> "The resulting deterioration in terms of trade means a larger trade deficit at current prices. On the other hand, export volumes will be constrained by the likely recession in world demand conditions and the increase in protectionism. It will be unrealistic to expect any significant growth in the net surplus on invisibles in the coming years. The growth in foreign remittances had already levelled off in 1978-79, and in view of the considerable uncertainties regarding ability of the Gulf countries to absorb more labour, a continued growth under this head cannot be expected. Interest earnings from reserves will also decline in the future. These considerations point to the continued difficulties on the external payment front for some years to come."

I am happy that this warning has been given.

But, Sir, one thing has not been taken account of. That is the present period is characterised by four features—recessionary trend throughout the world, inflationary pressure, protectionism resorted to by developed countries who are virtually carrying on tariff warfare and stagnation. These four features taken together will indicate that there has been a deepening of the economic crisis. And I may tell you that this has been projected into political affairs also. You will find the other day Mrs. Thatcher, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom stressed that North Atlantic Treaty Organisation should conern themselves not only with the Members of the NATO, but also it should seek to protect their interest. What does it mean? It means that during emergency, NATO will be asked to look after British interests in the Middle East. We have seen in the papers to-day also that America is trying to arm Pakistan. What are the ostensible reasons? They are: to get a base nearer the Soviet Union, to get a base nearer Afghanistan and to keep the route, from the oil exporting countries to America, free and without disturbance.

So, we are passing through a period when anything may happen. When we lay down a strategy for export, we must take all these things into consideration. This has been lost sight of in the report on the Ministry of Commerce.

As to our trade, I should refer to chart No. 6.10 at page 127 of "Economic Survey". What are the main items of our export? In the chart, under the head "India's share in world exports of principal commodities in 1979 it is said: Tea—23.8 per cent; spice 20.0 per cent; Leather 10.1 per cent; cotton fabric woven 5.1 per cent; iron ore 5.1 per cent and rice 5.7 per cent. All other items are below 5 per cent.

What about engineering merchandise? Machineries other than electric 0.1 per cent; and electric machinery and appliances 0.1 per cent. So, even after 33 years of independence, we are still exporters of primary products. We are still exporters of foodstuffs and primary products like leather, skin etc.

We have really gone into the engineering industry, we have gone into the metallurgical industry, and we have gone into the heavy electrical industry. It is all true. But in today's context where do we stand only 0.1 per cent of Machinery, other than electrical, is exported by us, and electrical appliances to the extent of 0.1

per cent. So, basically the Indian economy is languishing, as during the days of colonialism. This point should not be lost sight of.

As regards the direction of India's trade, it is true that now we don't wholly depend upon U.K. and other Western countries. It is true; but still in the chart at 6.9 given at page 125 of Economic Survey, countries have been classified under certain heads, viz. "USA; Canada; ECM countries" etc. It is seen that with the exception of ESCAP countries and others, in respect of all the other countries we are running into a trade deficit. This is not very good.

As regards prices, I should say that inflationary pressure is there throughout the world. But what do we get for the merchandise that we export? We are purchasing at a higher rate. But the merchandise that we export is not fetching the price which it should, in an inflationary market. Through this method also, the whole plunder is still going on.

When I come to the price I shall speak of tea also. We produce most of the tea and export it, but the foreign companies and its Indian subsidiaries are still holding the control. We find that a peculiar condition has arisen when the producers, particularly the small and medium do not get a proper price. The consumers do not get tea at a cheaper rate. But the traders like Brooke Bond and Lipton get away with the booty.

When it is sold at an auction, it is sold at Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 per kg., but when it is sold in the retail market, it is sold at Rs. 20 or Rs. 22 per kig, because in between profit is being cornered by the big traders like Brooke Bond and Lipton and others. They account for most of the tea purchased in the share of the 10 foremost purchasers in north east India; they account for more than 40 per cent of the purchases of the 10 foremost purchasers. If they opt out from the auction then the auction crushes down. The next day, banks will exert pressure on the small producers to clear their dues taken against hypothecation of the crops. They have to resort to distress selling. By that way, small and medium producers are suffering and they are going to ruins.

The multi-nationals have practically given a slip to the direction which was given under FERA at the time of the Indianisation of the foreign Tea companies. I quote from the material written by a very responsible person Shri P. R. Sen Gupta. He is the Secretary of the Tea Board and we wrote in *Economic and Political Weekly*, dated 12th July, 1980. It is a rejoinder to an earlier write up published in that paper. It says as follows:

> "Another anomaly implementation of FERA so far as the Tea Industry is concerned is that there has been in the process a very substantial increase in the share capital of the successor Indian companies over the original paid-up capital. This is because (1) a very large part of the valuation of the assets of the erstwhile foreign companies has been capitalised; and (2) the amount thus capitalised has been treated as constituting 74 per cent of the paid-up capital of the would-be Indian company and the remaining 26 per cent has been made up by fresh issue of shares in India."

He further says as follows:

> "As a result, most of the FERA companies now have a much larger capital base than before, enabling them to make higher remittances on account of dividends than before which is quite contrary to the objectives of FERA."

This shows how the multinational companies are manipulating the auction. Now they have melraged their capital base and how they are giving a slip to the direction under FERA.

[Shri Subodh Sen]

Our Government never tried to discipline these multinational companies and their Indian subsidiaries.

I would request the Government to see whether some sort of bulk purchase scheme of tea could be adopted as was adopted by the U.K. Ministry of Food during the war. At that time, tea gardens were given quotas and those quotas of tea were to be lifted by the U.K. Ministry. That was done for ensuring the supply of tea to U.K.

Now for giving a price support, if the Government comes to the help of the weaker sections and purchase every year a certain quantity of tea from them, then they can be saved from the ruins.

This much about tea. About jute, I should say that the Jute Corporation of India has completely failed to give price support to the jute growers. It so happened that at the time when jute came on the market the J.C.I. felt shy to go into the market. The private purchasers, particularly the agents of the big mill owners had at that time purchased the better quality jute and an inferior quality was allowed to stay in the market, and when there was a crash in the prices they give to the J.C.I.

If J.C.I. purchases at least 50 per cent of the crop so that they can dictate the price to the mill owners, then the jute growers can be assured of a price.

I should also say that in so far as jute industry is concerned, there has been a big Task Force Committee. I understand that there was a strike in 1979 for 50 days by the jute workers. An agreement was reached, and there was a provision that a committee for investigating the workload of the jute workers in West Bengal would be constituted. That Committee has been constituted and when the Committee is almost on the threshold of finalising its report, it is now learnt, that the Task Force has prepared a report saying that the whole matter should be looked into. In that report they have also stated that the machinery should be renovated and the velocity should be increased, thereby causing intensification of the workload of the labourers. All the trade unions there apprehend that at least 20 per cent of the labour force in jute industry will be surplus and there will be retrenchment. It is most unfair that when West Bengal is having an inquiry completed, when they are going to make a recommendation, on the top of it, a Central recommendation is made with the purport of intensifying the labour of the workers. Then that will practically help the big jute mill owners and may will go at once for retrenchment of workers. So, that will cause havoc to the jute industry; that will cause dislocation; that will give rise to unhappy repercussions and I would say that the workers will resist it tooth and nail and there will be dearth in jute exports.

Before I end, I think the Government should take adequate steps to protect the workers, to portect the small scale producers so that they do not suffer and multi-nationals and big guns cannot dominate our industry. With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to nationalise export and import trade] (1)

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to nationalise sick tea gardens of West Bengal] (4)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to supply yarn to the handloom weavers at reasonable price in West Bengal] (13)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Hondloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to supply raw materials at reasonable Price to artisans] (14)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Hondloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to nationalise Mohini Mills Ltd. at Belghoria, 24 Pargans, Wes Bengal] (15)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Hondloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to protect handloom industry] (16)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Hondloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to jute growers] (17)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in nationalising jute industries] (18)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need for increasing purchase price of jute through Jute Corporation of India] (19)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need for canalisation of buying of raw jute by jute mills compulsorily through Jute Corporation of India (20)

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure of MITCO to recognise the Mica Mazdoor Sangh of Gudur (A. P.) which has enrolled 2500 members out of total strength of 3000 workers in Andhra Pradesh] (21)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re.1"

[Failure to give representation to Mica Mazdoor Sangh (affiliated with B.M.S.) Gudur in the Mica Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Commerce] (22)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure of MITCO to allow the exporters of mica to open parellel office at Brussels as per 50:50 sharing formula] (23)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Delay in submitting the Report of Mica Fact Finding Committee constituted in the year 1978 for developing mica industries] (24)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Delay in submission of Swaminathan Committee's report for boosting up mica industry] (25)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to start coustruction, work of Mica Paper Factory and Glass Bended Mica Factory at Kodarma] (26)

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure of Mica Trading Corporation to systematise the distribution of orders between the

exporters and dealers of mica owners] (27)

"That the demand under the head foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure of MITCO to increase production from mica mines to meet the higher export commitment] (28)

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure of MMTC to check under invoicing and evasion of export and import duty to the tune of crores of rupees from the Exporters and importers of stainless steel (sheets and plates) utensils by canalising 100, export and import] (29)

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to control the standard of quality of utensils (stainless steel manufactured for export by different parties and allowing them to import 10 per cent more than their export on OGL] (30)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of commerce be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Deflating the figures of cost of production of Jute to protect the interests of industrialists] (32)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to set up of Jute Board for all round development of jute industry] (33)

'That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to encourage the production of cheap controlled cloth (34)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Failure to take over the Binny Mills and other sick mills] (35)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to nationalise the jute industry] (36)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check the exploitation of jute growers by the Jute mill owners](37)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to appoint 'consumers' representatives on the Textile Committee] (3)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to get favourable balance of trade to India] (38)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give better facilities to exporters to earn more foreign exchange] (39)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to make numeber of sick cotton textile mills in the

country to become economically viable.] (40)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to frame and work out projects to export profitably the exportable minerals like iron ore] (41)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take effective measures to increase the production of exportable commodities like tea, coffee, jute and rubber to build up our foreign exchange reserves] (42)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to develop handicrafts in a coordinated way to help artisans and the trade] (43)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to tone up the working of State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metal Trade Corporation to build up our foreign trade to the best advantage of the country] (44)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of Government to have proper control over Trade Fair Authority in respect of administration and staff matters] (45)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to tone up the administration of Tobacco Board by giving representation in an equitable way, and taking steps to grow quality tobacco for internal and external use] (46)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to solve difficulties of handloom weavers and also to provide them full employment] (47)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take effective steps to make National Textile Corporation to help large number of textile mills economically viable] (48)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take action against Jute Corporation of India for heavy loss that it is incurring] (49)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take action against Central Silk Board which has failed to control the price stability of silk products] (50)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re.1"

[Failure to stop the import of rubber and protect the rubber growers] (51)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give financial grants to Kerala State to stock handloom goods and protect handloom weavers] (52)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to streamline the working of the State Trading Corporation] (53)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to jute growers] (54)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to streamline the working of the Tea Board] (55)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1'

[Failure to streamline the working of the Cardamom Board] (56)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to protect the cashew industry by indulging a rational import of raw cashew nuts] (57)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to protect the cashew industry by canalising the whole import of raw nuts through a public agency] (58)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to get favourable balance of trade for India] (59)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to check imbalances in our Export Import trade] (60)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to accelerate the export of marine products] (61)

'That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to find out new markets for marine products in foreign countries] (62)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give raw materials to artisans at a reasonable price] (63)

"That the demand under the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to protect handloom industry] (64)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to supply yarn to the handloom weavers all over the country] (65)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give cash assistance to handloom societies] (66)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to streamline export and import trade] (67)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to nationalise sick tea gardens in Kerala] (68)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to encourage production of controlled cloth] (69)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to nationalise the textile industry] (70)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to R. 1'

[Failure to streamline the working of the Coffee Board] (71)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to streamline the working of the Rubber Board] (72)

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to stop the import of rubber and save foreign exchange] (73)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give spraying subsidy to rubber growers and encourage rubber production] (74)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give subsidy for exporting cocoa products] (75)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to stop the import of coconut oil and copra] (76)

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take effective steps to gain self-sufficiency in rubber] (77)

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to export cocoa beans] (78)

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to stop the import of nut-meg and cloves] (79)

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to establish Pepper Board for the promotion of pepper production and marketing] (80)

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of STC to purchase ginger and turmeric at a Fair rate for exporting] (81)

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to stop the import of rubber thread which is produced sufficiently in our country] (82)

SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to assure adequate supply of tea to domestic consumers at a cheaper rate] (83)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to examine as to why the retail market of tea goes high inspite of a fall in price in the tea auction] (84)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to protect the small and medium producers of tea from the multinational tea trading firms] (85)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to protect the jute growers from the jute traders and just mill owners by lifting at least 50 per cent of the crop at a remunerative price] (86)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to nationalise jute industry] (87)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check the declining trade in the export of quinine sails from the district of Darjeeling] (88)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to adopt speedy measures to take over closed and sick tea gardens in West Bengal Assam and other States] (89)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to nationalise tea plantations owned by the multinationals and big monopoly houses (90)

SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to solve the problems of the weavers in the country] (98)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give priority to handloom weavers in grant of assistance] (99)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1"

[Closure of a number of small scale mica units as a result of failure to ensure remunerative prices to small mica traders (100)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to promote silk industry in the country] (101)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase exports of mica to the Soviet Union and socialist countries] (102)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to avert the crisis in mica trade (103)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1.'

[Failure to give remunerative price to jute growers] (104)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate a policy to produce coarse cloth instead of fancy cloth] (105)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise textile industry] (106)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise jute industry (107)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to use Hindi in various departments under the Ministry of accordance with the provisions of the official Languages Act, 1963] (108)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give effect to section (33) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 by the Ministry] (109)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check malpractices arising out of over-invoicing and under-invoicing] (110)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Tarnishing the image of India by exporting sub-standard Indian goods] (111)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the entire import and export trade]112

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the foreign trade] (113)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to make the offices of Commerce Ministry abroad more effective] (114)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Payment of heavy amount of compensation to industrialists in the name of taking over of sick industries by Government] (115)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure of the Government to purchase the cloth weaved by weavers] (116)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply cotton yarn to weavers at cheap rate] (117)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase export of mango lichi and banna] (118)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise tea industry] (119)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure loans to weavers from banks] (120)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to waive the loans of crisis stricken weavers] (121)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced bq Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to rubber growers] (122)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check exploitation of tobacco cultivators] (123)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check malpractices in Tea Board] (124)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check malpractices in Coffee Board] (125)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100.'

[Failur to increase export of rubber] (126)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check repatriation of profits by foreign tea companies] (127)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check hike in prices to of tea] (128)

'That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check malpractices in the name of weavers' Cooperatives] (129)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to dislodge people having permanent vested interests in weavers' Cooperative] (103)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure loans on easy terms to weavers] (131)

"That the demand under the Head Ministr of Commerce be reduced by Rs. &100.

[Failure to check malpractices in the distribution of Statandard and Jana'a Cloth] (132)

15.59 hrs.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*).

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman, I am glad that I have got an opportunity to speak on the demnds of this Ministry. The Ministry of Commerce play a vital role in the growth of the national economy. It is i ncharge of formulation of policies of export trade and also implementing them. It is true that in the year 1979-80 there was slight fall in the exports. For that there are a variety of reasons not because of the slackness of the industry or the slackness of the Ministry they were there, but because of certain circumstances, both domestic and international. At home, in 1979-80 there was a shortfall in power production, in coal and Cement. There have been transport bottlenecks: there has been drought in vari-

ous parts of the country which affected adversely; there was recession as a result of which there was a sluggish growth in the world economy. In the face of all these circumstances, naturally and necessarily, the export trade of any country would be hit by these shortfalls. That is no reason for anyone, including my friend from the opposition party to be disillusioned or disappointed at the growth rate. Important steps have been taken by this Ministry in 1980 to overcome the difficulties. In the last six months, we find a spurt in production. There is increase in power supply. There is increase in coal supply. Transport bottlenecks have been removed and industrial production has increased. With this, naturally and necessarily, there will be a spurt in the export trade of the country. India is one of the major exporting countries of the world. Our five year plans on economic development, right from the fifties till doday have given us a good agricultural base and industrial base. In the field of agriculture, in the sixties we were short of foodgrains and we had to import foodgrains from abroad. But with the advent of the grren revolution, not only we have become surplus in agricultural production, but we are in a position to export agricultural products including rice, sugar, a sugar products and so on. In the field of industry, the great colossus, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had the foresight to build up an industrial base. He started research laboratories and research institutes all over the country, which were responsible for creating a scientific temper and which have given us a strong industrial base. In the field of industry, India has made a big leap forward. We are one of the industrialised nations in the world. We are the tenth. This is the ranking given by their developed countries. Our infrastructure in agriculture and industry is basically sound and we are going ahead year after year increasing our production with scientific and technological developments in the world. But we cannot have sophisticated technology for production at home, because our production should be labour-intensive and only intermediate technology would be necssary and possible. But for export, very sophisticated technology is necessary because we have to compete in the world market. So, in the competitive world today where we have to face competition from highly sophisticated and technologically developed nations, it is no easy task for India to compete in the world market, but still we are doing it. Our achievements so far are very commendable and these would give us an impetus to go forward in the coming years.

In the field of industry, we have been exporting engineering goods, electronic goods and other manufactured goods and we have been earning valuable foreign exchange. Last year, of course, there was sluggishness in export trade, which will be made up this year, because appropriate steps have been taken by the Government. The first thing that the Government did in 1980 after coming to power was to regularise the expansion of the capacity of the key industries, so that they could produce more. They have given some concessions to export-oriented industries and have taken them out of the operation of the MRTP Act. They will not be dominant undertakings for the purposes of that Act because they are wholly for export purposes. They have also permitted oil-exporting countries to invest in equity in our companies, not exceeding 40 per cent. These are very valuable and important concessions that have been given to the exporting industries so that they could expand. It is a matter of gratification for all of us that our country which has come of age only recently and when the economy has come to take-off stage, is able to compete with the world market in the sophisticattd goods. I see no reason to be diffident. I hope, in the year

(Shri Jagannath Rao)

1981-82 with the measures that the Government has contemplated and is implementing, the production would go up and the shortfall in the export trade of certain things which was visible last year, would be made up this year. The exports in 1980-81 are estimated to be worth Rs. 7100 crores. The trade deficit has gone upto Rs. 4000 crores. But that is not because of the bad performance in the export trade but because of the price hike in oil and import of industrial raw materials from abroad which are affected by inflation. Therefore, we have imported inflation to some extent. With this high rate of inflationary prict we had to import essential raw materials for the expansion of the industry and for modernisation of the industry. So, necessarily import trade bill has gone up But that does not mean that the txport trade bill has not gone up. The import bill which has gone up, I am sure, will be made up this year. In the field of agriculture, we have been exporting five to six lakh tonnes of rice. We are also exporting sugar and sugar products. But because of the shortfall in the production of sugar, last year it could not be exported. On that account, we lost some income. Likewise, the conditions in the country shall also determine the level of export trade. Export of leather and leather goods was also limited last year. Even export of marine products was limited. I set no reason to be despondent. In the field of industry, we have entered into joint ventures with man countries—about 207 joint ventures. We are participating in the equity by supplying capital equipment and transfer of technology. It is only in a few cases that the cash contribution has been made--perhaps 35 cases or so. So. India has achieved a high level of efficienty in the field of industry. Other developing countries look at us for assistance, help and guidance. We also take up turnkey projects in other countries. That shows that we are going ahead and keeping abreast with the scientific and technological developments in the world. Therefore, we are also competing with highly industrialised developed countries. West Germany, USSR, USA, UK, Japan are purchasing goods from us. What does this show? Unless we have come to a certain standard of efficiency and quality, those countries shall not accept our goods. Our major trade partners are USSR, USA, UK, West Germany, Japan. 50 per cent of our trade is with them. It came to 40 per cent last year. It could be made up easily this year. Last year we entered into an agreement with USSR for five years. Since December our trade is going up. It will be double or even treble. Therefore temporary shortfalls, temporary bottlenecks should not be taken as indicators in the fall of export trade. In the field of agriculture, also, export of sugar was banned last year. We hope that sugar production will be very high this year. And again, we will be able to export sugar. So also marine products, canned foods and so on. Every possible &attempt is being made by the Ministry to export every item that is produced in the country, be it agricultural products or industrial products. So, efforts are not lacking on the part of the Ministry to augment and boost export trade.

I have got a few suggestions to make. We are one of the largest exporters of coffee, but it is now limited only to the three States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Coffee is grown in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. In the Eastern Ghats, in the Andhra and Orissa border, coffee is grown in the Anantagiri area of Vizag district, which originally belonged to the Vijayanagaram zaminlari of which Shri V. B. Raju was the previous zamindar. Similarly, coffee is grown in Orissa also. Coffee grows well at an altitude of 3,000 ft. where there

is moisture. So, coffee plantations should be encouraged. In Jeypore town of Koraput division, coffee is grown even in the compounds of houses. Therefore, a serious attempt should be made by these two States to develop coffee plantations. Once a seed is planted, because of the moisture it will automatically grow.

In the case of cashew, the theory that it will grow only on sandy soil or coastal area has been exploded. You can find any number of cashew trees in the slopes of Eastern Ghats. In 1950 these cashew trees were planted in the Koraput district of Orissa as a soil conservation measure. Now we find thousands of acrese of cashew tree greenery, and the State Government is getting very good revenue from the sale of cashew. Therefore, it need not be confined to the coastal area. I heard over the radio that a sum of Rs. 38 crores are going to be spent for increasing the area under cultivation of cashew only in the plains of four States. I say that it can be tried in the hilly areas also. In the Eastern Ghats of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, more so in the catchment areas of the hydel projects, cashew trees could be planted so that they will be a good instrument to prevent soil erosion.

Coming to marine products, I do not see why the export of marine food products and shrimps and the canning industry should not be increased. Co-operatives of fishermen should be formed in the coastal areas, particularly in the East Coast. In the West Coast there are some co-operatives and I had occasion to visit some of them. They are exporting canned shrimps. Since we have such a lon coastline we should take full advantage of it and develop our export trade of marine and canned food.

We have got a very good potential for export trade. We can be confident that the trend will improve in the years to come, because the policies adopted by the Government in the recent months are productive of good results, and I am sure the year 1981-82 will be an year of boom for export trade for India.

I have great pleasure in supporting the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Bapatla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would congratulate the Minister for his able performance and his ability to push up the exports and restrict the imports to the extent possible, thus maintaining our trade balance at a proper level. The situation in the world is such, with recession on one side and inflationary trends on the other. The developed countries are trying to exploit the developing and under-developed countries.

The prices of commodities which wt have to import necessarily such as oils and other essential items are going up very high in the world market. In these circumstances, the Ministry is able to steer us out of the crisis that was created before this Government came into power.

Regarding growth rate in respect of many of the exports of traditional and non-traditional items, performance is not bad. In some of the commodities which are out of reach of the Government, there may be a little sluggishness, but it does not limit to this country alone. It is the same situation which all the countries are facing in the international trade. In rtspect of some of the items there is a remarkable increase in the growth rate for which we have to appreciate the performance of the Ministries. As far as the Commerce Ministry is concerned, as you know it is a liaison Ministry and the performance of the Commerce Ministry depends upon the performance of the other Ministries as well as that of industries which

[Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao]

produce goods for export and the industries which consume the imported goods. So, Sir, taking into consideration the overall position and the situation that is prevailing in the country during this year with too many power-cuts, too many labour troubles, with drought here and there, with all these handicaps, the Ministry is steering us properly through the crisis and I thank the Ministry for the same.

In order to improve our position, we have to keep on increasing our exports. For increasing our exports, retaining the traditional markets which we are having, we have to explore the new markets also. This is a tricky process. In the world of competition, we have to compete with the developed countries with vast resources and technical know-how and if their Governments want, they will be able to solve their problem by financing the internal exporters, by giving concessions to the exporters. In this connection, there should be a continuous effort to increase our exports by methods which are called export promotion methods. With the new policies laid down, with the new procedures adopted by the Government this year, we are able to keep up the tempo, but at the samt time I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry some commodities on which they have to lay a little more stress. As we know, this is a country which produces more agricultural products—that is the best asset we are having—and we have to make use of the potentialities of producing more agricultural commodities to solve our international problems such as to meet our import bills. The import bills are going up not at our pleasure, out at the pleasure of the exporting countries. What have the oil-producing countries done today or what some other countries will be doing tomorrow? So, in order to come out of the whirl pool, in order to meet our increasing import demand, we ought to keep on continuing our exports keeping in view our national interest, not on items such as engineering goods where we have not been able to stand the competition in the world market; advanced countries are able to produce more because they have a better and advance knowledge. We can certainly do better in so far as agricultural products are concerned. We are not taking proper steps, at a time we were in need of foreign exchange to meet our import bill. There are items which are produced in this country by which we can have valuable foreign exchange in export market. We are putting some cuts in the name of domestic consumption. It is a fact that domestic consumption has to be taken care of. But our effort should be to keep the supply position in tact not by cuting our export but by producing more and exporting more. Take for instance the commodity like sugar. We can grow sugar in abundance. If proper support price is given to the agriculturists, if proper atmosphere is created and if proper incentives are given to them to produce more, we can not only meet the needs of the country but also we can produce a good amount for export also.

To catch the market is a very tricky thing. It should be our first effort to keep the traditional market. Once we lose the traditional market and if some other country supplies that commodity, it would be difficult to recapture that market again. More sugar can be produced in this country, we may say that we are going to have bumper crop this year. That means we are having more production and have surplus to our requirements. But I am doubtful whether we will be able to recapture the market as somebody else has already captured the market. Somebody else has been supplying as we failed to supply continuously. Now they may not be taking from us. I

want to impress upon you, in the name of domestic consumption let us not try to cut short our exports especially in the agricultural commodities where we can produce in abundance, where potentiality is there in the country, whereby giving incentive we can produce agricultural commedities more in this country.

If such a situation comes, we should at least grow more and more by giving better price to them and not to buy the goods of the foreign market.

There are certain other essential items. In the name of consumption we are banning them. If we are exporting some of those items they will fetch four times the value. Take for instance the seeds like ground nuts and other things which are being used in the name of self-sufficient for vegetable oil which are not available for export. But even by banning it we are not able to achieve self sufficiency. But by exporting the ground nut, we get four times value in foreign exchange to the price of oil we produce from it. We have to take into account this. We produce ground nuts in this country. There is a price gap between the commodity in raw form and in some other form. If we allow export we can import necessary consumable goods in this country. We can grow ground nuts in abundance. There is a market in the world. We can sell them. We can sell them and buy edible oil which is needed. There will be four times profit in this. By simply banning some of the items for the domestic consumption and losing the traditional export markets, we may not be able to capture again. In some cases we are losing valuable foreign exchange, two to three times of foreign exchange which we could get through those exports by spending one-third or one-fourth. Dfourth We can substitute the necessary imports. These are one or two points which I wanted to stress for the consideration of the Ministry.

Similarly, coming to imports also, though many of the imports are restricted and only necessary imports are allowed today, still there should be a thorough overhaul of importable items into this country. What are the priorities? We are not having enough foreign exchange reserves. Our exports are not equivalent to our imports. In that context, we have to see what are the things to be imported barring essential items like oil, edible oil and sophisticated machinery that we require for the industrial development of the country. We have to restrict the import of other things.

Take the case of steel and cement which we are importing and to whom we are supplying. The domestic production is there; the domestic necessities are there. In regard to domestic necessities, there are Government projects, public sector undertakings' projects and big industries where these items are needed. They are the most essential. Then comes the question of housing for the poor and the middle-class people. The lowest priority should be for the rich, for posh bungalows which are being constructed, which are coming up everywhere in a big way. Our production of steel and cement is barely sufficient to meet our ends. Until the production improves, for two or three years, should we not put a stop or put a restriction to constructing big posh bungalows which are consuming only steel and cement and nothing else? After consuming a lot of steel and cement, only four or five persons will be able to live in it, not more than that. Just for the few people, so much amount of steel and cement we are consuming in the country. If that much is produced in the country, well and good. But that is not so. We are augmenting it by imports and we are supplying to them. We should put a restriction on the import of such items.

[Shri P. Ankineedu Prasadu Rao]

There are several other items also in the same way. For the sake of luxuries of the few people, for the sake of comforts of the few people, in the country, the items which are in no way essential are being imported and supplied to them. These are the items which are used by the few for their luxuries. The construction of a posh bungalow is not an essential thing. The import of these items should be cut short and I request the hon. Minister to consider it.

Coming to some other products, many of the products, as one of our friends said, we are exporting in the form of raw products. We are exporting raw products and those raw products are being converted into manufactured products by other countries which are re-exporting them and earning much more on them. Can't we think of gradually developing an infra-structure so that instead of exporting raw products, we ourselves convert them into manufactured products and then export them, thereby earning more foreign exchange? Specially in our country where labour is available in plenty, we can convert raw products into finished products and export them and try to earn more foreign exchange, at the same time, increasing employment potential also in the country.

For instance, take the case of tobacco which is the main product of Andhra Pradesh. Our production is good; our exports are good. But in what form are we exporting? We are exporting it as un-manufactured tobacco. If we develop the necessary infra-structure in the country to export it as manufactured tobacco, we can earn more foreign exchange. Ours is a labour intensive country. If we do that, what is the quantum of employment opportunities that we can provide in the country and what is the quantum of foreign exchange we can earn, the difference between exporting unmanufactured tobacco and exporting manufactured tobacco? That should be done. If we want we can completely ban manufacture for internal consumption and start new units for the purpose of export only. We can think of some export incentives for the manufactured units and give an impetus to them and give a push to them.

AN HON. MEMBER: All are good facts.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO: In the name of giving a sort of encouragement to the exporters, we are allowing them to import 10 per cent or 15 per cent of their export earnings in the name of replenishment licences which many of us know are misused in this country. The procedure is such that the items which are allowed to be imported are in no way useful to the same line of his exports and they are selling away the licenses to somebody else, who are importing goods and selling them in the open-market. Instead of giving that concession to them which is being misused, we can give some other concessions just like tax concession or cash subsidy or something or the other and cut-short our import bill. With these few words, I support the demands. I thank you.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): सभापति महोदय, अभी कई माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं, मैं यहां पर नहीं था इसलिए अगर किसी बात का रिपीटीशन हो जाए तो क्षमा करें ।

सभापति महोदय, जो आंकड़े इकनामिक सर्वे में दिखाए गए हैं और पिछले 2-4 दिन के अखबारों में, खास कर इनकामिक टाइम्स आदि में जो आंकड़े आ रहे हैं ; उससे ऐसा लग रहा है कि आर्थिक जगत में हिन्दुस्तान उस स्थिति में आ रहा

है जहां सिर्फ अन्धकार ही अंधकार है । खास कर जो 3–4 मुद्दे हैं, जिनके सम्बन्ध में अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आपने काला चश्मा लगा रखा है इसलिए आपको अंधकार ही अंधकार नजर आता है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इनके पास जो आंकड़े हैं, उनसे ये अच्छा महसूस कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब मैं आंकड़े दूंगा तब इनको भी अंधकार लगेगा ।

सभापति महोदय, अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान में दो नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा होती है—आयात और निर्यात । जब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दें तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा । आयात-निर्यात की क्या पोजीशन रही है । आपके पास आर्थिक समीक्षा है, हमारे पास भी है और उसमें दो साल और प्रायः डेढ़ साल के आंकड़े हैं । आपने विदेश से कितना ऋण लिया है और उसकी कितनी अदायगी करते जा रहे हैं । हिन्दुस्तान के द्वारा कितना विदेशी कर्जा लिया जा चुका है । कितना हमारे विदेश-व्यापार में घाटा चल रहा है । हमारा आयात अधिक हो रहा है या कम हो रहा है और निर्यात कितना कर रहे हैं । उसकी अदायगी कितनी कर रहे हैं । इन सारी चीजों पर यदि आप दृष्टिपात करें तो आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान का भविष्य अंधकारमय है ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : गलत है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपकी नजरों में गलत हो सकता है ।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने कुछ दिन पहले एक प्रश्न किया था और मेरा प्रश्न सिर्फ जूट इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में था । जूट का हमारा सब से बड़ा मार्केट यू० एस० ए० है । यू० एस० ए० को 1970 में जहां हम 165.5 लाख टन कारपेट्स निर्यात करते थे वह 1978–79 में केवल 69.8 लाख टन रह गया । जहां हमारा कुल मार्किट 221.4 लाख टन का था वह घट कर 90.9 लाख टन का ही रह गया ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): यह आपके वक्त की बात है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : किसी के वक्त की बात हो लेकिन आप ढाई साल के हमारे शासन काल को निकाल दें तो बाकी वर्षों में किस का राज्य रहा है ? ढाई साल के जो फिगर्ज हैं उन का भी आपके जो 1980–81 के आर्थिक समीक्षा के फिगर्ज हैं उन के मुकाबला करें तो ढाई साल में देश को निराशा हाथ नहीं लगा । इस वास्ते वह चीज आप न कहें । देश के नक्शे को आप अपने सामने रखें और देखें कि ट्रैंड किस ओर है और उसको आप रोकें । हजार पांच सौ माइनस हो जाए या थोड़ा लैस हो जाए तो उससे मामला बनता नहीं है ।

उस दिन मैंने इकोनोमिक टाइम्स के आंकड़े दिए थे । इकोनोमिक टाइम्स में यह निकला था :

"The total share of jute backing in the total backing market is said to have fallen from 34.7 per cent in 1979 (it was 44 per cent in 1974) to 23.4 per cent in the first two quarters of 1980."

यह निराशाजनक स्थिति है ।

विदेशी ऋण और विदेशी सहायता के आंकड़ों को आप लें । 1973–74 से ये आंकड़े निरन्तर बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं । 1973–74 में जहां यह राशि 1036

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

करोड़ थी वहां 1974-75 में बढ़ कर 1314 करोड़ हो गई, 1975-76 में 1841 करोड़, 1976-77 में 1599 करोड़ हो गई। जब हम लोगों का राज्य था तब 1977-78 में यह राशि 1290 करोड़ ही थी ? आपकी 1841 करोड़ थी 1975-76 में। 1978-79 में यह हो गई 1266 करोड़ और 1980-81 को आप देखें 541 करोड़ जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष का जमा है उसको भी मिला लें तो 1266 करोड़ से बढ़ कर यह 2341 करोड़ हो जाती है।

आयात को आप लें। जब आयात अधिक होना शुरू हो जाए तो अर्थ व्यवस्था का क्या हाल हो जाता है, यह आप जानते ही हैं। कोई भी अर्थ शास्त्र का विद्यार्थी हो वह जानता है कि अपने घर में पहले जमा राशि के हिसाब खर्च करना चाहिए ताकि कुछ बचाया भी जा सके। लेकिन यहां तो यह हालत है कि अधिक लो और कम दो। 1979-80 के आयात के आंकड़े आप देखें। तब कुल 8795 करोड़ का आयात किया गया और 1980-81 में यह बढ़ कर 11300 करोड़ का हो गया। सब से ज्यादा दुखद बात तो यह है कि ऐसा वस्तुओं का आयात किया जाता है जिन का नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। इकोनोमिक सर्वे में आप देख सकते हैं कि अनाज का आयात हो रहा है, वनस्पति तेल का हो रहा है। वनस्पति तेल का 1979-80 में 166.2 करोड़ रुपये का आयात हुआ था जब कि 1980 में यह बढ़ कर 347.8 करोड़ हो गया। यह है उज्जवल भविष्य जिस की ओर हम जा रहे हैं। यह है हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था के सुधरने का उदाहरण। अनाज, ऊन, रेशम, वनस्पति तेल, उर्वरक सामग्री आदि का हम आयात कर रहे हैं। पट्रोल का तो कर ही रहे हैं। कागज का कर रहे हैं। आजादी के 33 वर्ष के बाद भी हम इस प्वाइंट पर पहुंचे हैं कि इन अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं का भी हमें आयात करना पड़ रहा है। हम हमेशा आत्मनिर्भरता की, स्वावलम्बन की बात करते हैं और उस ओर बढ़ने की बात करते हैं, यह नारा भी देते हैं कि लेकिन आप रिपोर्ट देख लें कि किस गति से हमारा इन वस्तुओं का आयात बढ़ रहा है। जहां कहां किसी वस्तु की कमी हो जाती है फौरन उसका आयात करना शुरू कर दिया जाता है। एक हलका सा समाचार आ जाये कि अमुक चीज की कमी हो गई है तुरन्त आदेश दे दिए जाते हैं कि आयात किया जाए।

1971-72 से ले कर 1978-79 तक सिर्फ तेल के आयात में हुई वृद्धि के आंकड़ों को आप देखें। केवल 12 परसेंट तेल में वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन दाम चला गया 144 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 5 हजार करोड़। यानी मात्रा में वृद्धि होती है 12 परसेंट और दाम में वृद्धि होती है 144 करोड़ से 5 हजार करोड़। ठीक है पट्रोल के बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता है। लेकिन मैंने यहीं कई बार पूछा है कि क्या कभी आपने देखा है कि पैट्रोल की किस तरह से बरबादी हो रही है ? जो बाजार में चक्कर लगाने में, ऐरोड्रोम में चक्कर लगाने में अनाप शनाप पैट्रोल खर्च होता है इसको रोकिए, थोड़ी उसमें मितव्ययता सोचिये। सारी अर्थ व्यवस्था जिस ढंग से चल रही है, जैसे पैट्रोल का हम देख रहे हैं, इसी ढंग से अगर बढ़ती रहेगी तो कहां जायेगी हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था ? ठीक है आयात जरूरी हो तो जरूर कीजिए, फैक्ट्री खोलने के लिए सामान चहिए आयात कीजिए ताकि फैक्ट्री चलने पर हम माल निर्यात कर मुनाफ़ा कमा सकें, या और दूसरी चीजें हैं जिनके बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता, जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते, हमारी प्रगति रुक रही हो तो निश्चित आयात कीजिए। लेकिन वैसी चीजें जिनके बगैर भी हम काम चला सकते हैं, स्वाव-

लम्बी बने रह सकते हैं, ऐसी चीजों का आयात हमें नहीं करना चाहिए। इसलिए इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकना चाहिए।

जहां हम कुछ दिन पहले लोहा और इस्पात निर्यात करते थे आज उनको आयात करने की स्थिति में पहुंच गये हैं। चीनी निर्यात करते थे अब उसको आयात करने की सोच रहे हैं। इसी तरह से खाद्यान्न का है, कोयला, सीमेंट सारी चीजें हैं। आखिर क्या कारण है कि उनको निर्यात करने की बजाय आयात करने की नौबत आ गई? मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था आप चीन, जापान को देखिए या और दूसरे मुल्क हैं, जिन चीजों में वह पहले आपके कम्पटीटर नहीं थे वह आज हमसे कम्पीट कर रहे हैं। फ़ौरेन मार्केट हमारे साथ से जा रहा है। अगर वह कम्पीट कर सकते हैं तो हम क्यों नहीं कम्पीट कर सकते हैं? जो समस्या आपके सामने है, वही समस्या उनके सामने भी है। फिर भी वह हमसे आगे निकल रहे हैं। इसलिए आयात की प्रवृत्ति को रोकिए।

हमारे पास इकोनामिक सर्वे नहीं है, निर्यात किस चीज में हुआ है? खली में, मछली में, चाय में, जूट में, नारियल में, चमड़े में, हस्तशिल्प में, चांदी वगैरह में। मतलब यह कि आपकी टेक्नोलाजी फेल कर गई है। रा-मैटीरियल आप निर्यात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जिस चीज पर आपको गर्व है, टेक्नालाजी में कहते हैं कि हम उसमें प्रगति कर रहे हैं, तो सर्वे में कहा गया है 13 पौइंट निर्यात घटा है। और जो निर्यात बढ़ा है तम्बाकू में, कपड़े में, कच्चे लोहे में, कपास, मशीन, रसायन आदि में बढ़ा है। अगर टेक्नोलाजी का प्रयोग कर रामैटीरियल की जगह फिनिश्ड गुड्स निर्यात करें तो हमारी निर्यात की आमदनी काफी बढ़ सकती है।

हां, एक बात मुझे याद आ गई कि जो लोग हिन्दी अनुवाद करते हैं इनको कहिए कि सही अनुवाद किया करें। आर्थिक सर्वे जो तैयार करते हैं जहां प्लस लिखना चाहिए वहाँ माइनस लिखते हैं और जहां माइनस लिखना चाहिए वहां प्लस लिखते हैं। तो हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की प्रतियों में अन्तर है। जहां 13 पौइंट प्लस का है वहां माइनस दिखाया है और माइनस को प्लस दिखाया है। इसलिए मेरा निवदन है कि हिन्दी अनुवाद सही हो, नहीं तो भ्रम हो जाता है। आर्थिक समीक्षा भी है और इकोनामिक सर्वे भी है, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की दोनों प्रतियां साथ में हैं इसलिए इस त्रुटि का पता चल गया। अगर आदमी सिर्फ एक रिपोर्ट पढ़ कर अपना मन बनावे तो गलत आइडिया फार्म हो सकता है, इसलिए उसको ठीक करावें।

आज जो देश का निर्यात बढ़ा है वह किन चीजों का बढ़ा है, इसमें साइंस और टैक्नोलाजी की कोई देन नहीं है। इनका निर्यात रा-मैटीरियल का बढ़ा है। जिन चीजों में कंपीट करने की बात है, बड़े उद्योग-धंधों की बात है, उन सब में निर्यात घटा है।

सोवियत संघ, अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन तथा जापान हमारे व्यापार के बड़े भागीदार थे। आज से 10 वर्ष पूर्व 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा हम निर्यात करते थे लेकिन यह निर्यात आज घट कर 40 परसेंट से भी कम रह गया है। अमेरिका, जिसको हम 16.8 परसेंट निर्यात करते थे, वह अब घटकर 12.6 परसेंट रह गया है। ब्रिटेन में हम 11.7 परसेंट निर्यात करते थे वह घटकर 7.4 परसेंट रह गया है।

सभापति महोदय : डाइवर्सीफिकेशन किया गया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह भी नहीं किया गया है, टोटल में भी इनका निर्यात घटा है ।

भारत में विदेश व्यापार का घाटा इस प्रकार है । 1978–79 में यह 1088 करोड़ रुपये का था जो कि 1980–81 में 4,000 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक का हो गया । दूसरे साल में ही यह घाटा 4 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा का हो गया ।

वनस्पति तेल की बात मैं करता हूं । आपकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक प्रतिवर्ष 700 करोड़ रुपये का औसतन आयात करते हैं । 1980–81 में इनकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक आयल-सीड्ज का प्रोडक्शन 102 लाख टन का अनुमान था जो विगत वर्षों की तुलना में कोई अधिक नहीं है । यह 1978–79 में 97 लाख टन का था । अब देखना यह है कि 102 लाख टन के अनुमान में से पूर्ति कितनी होती है । यह भगवान ही जानें । कछुए की गति से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं ?

हमारे व्यास जी कहते हैं कि अन्धकार नजर नहीं आता है, मैं कहता हूं कि उन्हीं को देख कर मुझे अन्धकार नजर आता है ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो निर्यात है, आप उसके कारण ढूंढें कि यह कम क्यों हुआ है ? टंडन समिति की इंटीरियम रिपोर्ट पढ़िए । 1979 में टंडन समिति का निर्माण किया गया था । उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि जब तक कृषि उत्पाद के निर्यात को बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे, जो मुख्य चीजें हैं जहां से आपका वेस बनता है, आपके यहां कृषि उत्पादन होता नहीं है बिजली के अभाव के कारण, और इसी कारण फैक्टरियां बन्द हैं, खेत सूख रहे हैं । जब तक कृषि उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, निर्यात को बढ़ावा नहीं मिल सकता है । बेसिक चीज में जब आत्म-निर्भर होंगे तब निर्यात करने की पोजीशन में आप आयगे । आपकी आत्म-निर्भरता की पालिसी खोखली हो रही है, इसी लिए निदोदिन निर्यात की प्रगति कम होती जा रही है ।

आज हमारे यहां डिग्निटी आफ लेवर नहीं है, हमारे आदमी विदेशों में चले जाते हैं । वहां उसको अपनी झोली ढोने में लज्जा नहीं लगती है, अखबार बेचने में, बूट पालिश करने में लज्जा नहीं लगती है चाहे चीफ सैक्रेटरी का लड़का क्यों न हो । लेकिन अगर यहां कोई अखबार बेचना शुरू कर दे, जूता पाशिल करना शुरू करप पो तुरन्त उसकी गिनती छोटी जाति के आदमी में होने लगेगा । यहां डिग्निटी आफ लेवर नहीं रह गया है । जब तक हम छोटी छोटी टैक्नोलाजी को आगे नहीं बढ़ायगे निर्यात नहीं बढ़ पायेगा ।

वस्त्र उद्योग का आपकी रिपोर्ट में पूरा चैप्टर है । उसमें हम कितना आगे बढ़े हैं या पीछे हटे हैं, यह सब मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं ।

आपकी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन का बहुत पूअर परफार्मेन्स है । मैंने पिछली दफे भी कहा थां कि 1979–80 में एस० टी० सी० का एक्सपोर्ट 636 करोड़ रुपये का था जो कि 1980–81 में घट कर 450 करोड़ रुपये रह गया है, यानी इसमें 40 परसैंट की गिरावट आई है । यह संस्था पिछले 25 वर्षों से कार्यरत है लेकिन इसकी कोई औद्योगिक दृष्टि है ही नहीं । आयात में इसकी वृद्धिहोती है । 1979–80 में इसका आयात 884 करोड़ रुपये का था जो कि 1980–81 में 1150 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया । उसके बाद जब उसका क्रिटिसिज्म होता है कि वनस्पति तेल का वितरण ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है, तो कहा जाता है कि यह एस टी सी का काम

नहीं है, उसका वितरण करवाना स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का काम है। लेकिन न्यूजप्रिंट की क्या स्थिति है ? कितने दिन बाद वह आता है, और उसकी डीले के कारण जो जो विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा होती है, उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन की दृष्टि वाणिज्यिक तथा औद्योगिक दृष्टि नहीं, बल्कि ब्यूरोक्रेटिक दृष्टि है। मैंने कई बार कहा है कि इस सरकार के पास हर मर्ज की एक ही दवा है—हर संस्था में आई सी एस या आई ए एस आफ़िसर नियुक्त कर दो। यह देखने की आवश्यकता है कि टाप पर जो लोग बैठे हैं, उनको बिजिनेस या मैनेजमेंट का ज्ञान है या नहीं। यह भी देखना चाहिए कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर कितना ख़र्चा हो रहा है। इस संस्था को चलाने के लिए अच्छे लोगों को मौका देना चाहिए और साथ ही मिनिस्ट्री या प्रशासन के हस्तक्षेप को बन्द करना चाहिए।

ऊर्जा और कच्चे माल के अभाव में कई कारख़ाने बन्द हैं। मंत्री महोदय उन्हें खुलवाने की कोशिश करें। जिन मिलों को अभी तक नेशनलाइज़ नहीं किया गया है और जिनका परफ़ार्मेन्स अच्छा नहीं है, उन्हें नैशनलाइज़ किया जाये। जब तक इस बारे में कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम नहीं अपनाया जाता है, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है।

जहां तक फ़िगर्ज़ का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार की रिपोर्टों और सरवेज में फ़िगर्ज़ दिये गये हैं। इसके अलावा रोज़ अख़बारों में, इकानोमिक टाइम्ज़ में और आर्थिक जगत के पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में फ़िगर्ज़ दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय अपनी आयात नीति और निर्यात नीति पर पुनर्विचार करें। वह पहले देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाय और अपनी आवश्यकता की वस्तुओं का अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करें—उनकी क्वालिटी और क्वाण्टिटी दोनों को बढ़ायें। वह निर्यात पर अधि से अधिक ज़ोर दें और आयात कम से कम करें। जितनी लग्ज़री, आराम, की चीज़ हैं, फ़िज़ूलखर्ची हैं, उन पर रोक लगानी चाहिए। हमारे देश पर कर्ज़ा बढ़ता जा रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान में जो बच्चे मां के पेट में हैं, वे भी विदेशों के कर्ज़दार हैं। इस स्थिति पर काबू पाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय वर्तमान समस्याओं का सालूशन निकालने की कोशिश करें, जिससे मालूम हो कि फ़ारेन काम्पीटीशन में हमारा देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। जो संस्थाऐं सफ़ेद हाथी बनी हुई हैं, उनके कार्य में सुधार होना चाहिए।

अपने देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए छोटी छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज़, इंडस्ट्रीज़ और हथकरघा उद्योग का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। निर्यात पालिसी में सरकार ने कहा है कि हमारे लोग विदेशी मार्केट में काम्पीट कर सक, इसके लिए क्या क्या रियायत दी जायगी। वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन मेरा आग्रह है कि मंत्री महोदय अपनी नीतियों पर फिर से ग़ौर करें। वह आयात को कम करें, निर्यात को बढ़ाय और देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाय। तभी हम विदेशों के साथ काम्पीट कर सकेंगे और तभी संसार में इस देश की इज्ज़त और सम्मान होगा।

श्री गंगाधर एस० कुचन (शोलापुर) : सभापति महोदय सन 1981–82 से लिए माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री ने जो अनुदानों की मांगें सदन के सामने स्वीकृति के लिए रखी हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करते हुए कुछ समस्यायें आपके द्वारा सदन के सामने रखने की कोशश करता हूं।

सन 1980–81 के इस मंत्रालय के कार्यकलापों की जो समीक्षा की गई है उससे यह पता चलता है कि निर्यात में

[श्री गंगाधर एस० कुचन]

जो वृद्धि हुई है उससे कई गुना ज्यादा बढ़ौत्तरी आयात में हुई है । इससे इस वर्ष व्यापार का घाटा चार हजार करोड़ होने की सम्भावना है । यह बहुत बड़ी चिन्ताजनक बात है । इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करके आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में एक निर्यात सम्बन्धी मंत्रिमण्डलीय समिति का गठन किया गया है । यह बहुत अच्छी बात हुई है । आयात निर्यात बैंक की स्थापना और निर्यात करने वाले नयी वस्तुओं के उत्पादन का अनुमोदन करना तथा उत्तेजन देने का जो दृष्टिकोण सरकार ने अपनाया है उसके नतीजे अगले वर्ष अच्छे हो सकते हैं । इसके साथ ही आयातित वस्तुओं को कम करना यह बात भी सोचनी होगी । दिसम्बर, 1980 तक 8400 करोड रुपए का आयात किया गया जिसमें गत साल के मुकाबले में इस वर्ष लौह धातु 37 परसेंट, खनिज तेल 90 प्रतिशत, खाद्य तेल 49 प्रतिशत, उर्वरक 104 प्रतिशत, मोती आदि रत्न 38 प्रतिशत और खनिज निर्मित गैरधातु 54 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है जिसको कम करने के लिए भारत में ऐसी वस्तुओं की खोज और उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के पर्याप्त प्रयत्न करने की बहुत जरूरत है । निर्यातित वस्तुओं में इस वर्ष चमड़ा पटसन और सूती फैब्रिक्स में कुल मिलाकर 435 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है । यह बात सोचते हुए इनके उत्पादन के लिए भरसक कोशिश की जानी चाहिए ।

थे एक हैण्डलूम वीवर होने के नाते टैक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी रखता हूं । इस उद्योग में जो करोड़ों लोग प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में काम करते हैं उनका सारा जीवन इससे जुड़ा हुआ है । इसको देखते हुए इस उद्योग का संवर्धन और विकास समुचित ढंग से होना चाहिए । भारत में इसकी खपत और निर्यात का उक्त योगदान देते इसकी ओर अब इस मंत्रालय का सही तौर पर ध्यान आकृष्ट हुआ है ऐसा स्पष्ट होता है ।

इसी महीने की 9 तारीख को संसद में जो नयी वस्त्र नीति माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री श्री प्रणब कुमार मुकर्जी ने घोषित की है और उसका जो विवरण दिया है उससे मैं बहुत संतुष्ट हूं और उसकी पूरी तरह से सराहना करता हूं । इनमें नं० (1) क्वालिटी के कपड़े में वृद्धि (2) छोटे बुनकरों तथा इससे सम्बन्धित अन्य लोगों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए तेजी से उपाय और विकास (3) कमजोर वर्गों को कपड़े के वितरण के लिए की गई व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ तथा कारगर बनाना (4) मानव निर्मित्त रेशों तथा यार्न की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि कराना (5) विश्व बाजार में स्वीकार्य मानकों के वस्त्रों का उत्पादन करने के लिए अधिशेष बनाना (6) विकेन्द्रीकृत हथकरघा क्षेत्र में बेकार पड़े करघों को पुनः चालू कराना (7) अधिक उत्पादन के लिए आधुनिकीकरण और विद्यमान क्षमता का ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग में लाना (8) राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम को उचित दामों पर यार्न उपलब्ध कराकर वितरण करने को सौंप देना (9) हथकरघा द्वारा पालिएस्टर तथा अन्य गैर-सूती व मिश्रित वस्त्र उत्पादन को सभी तरह से प्रोत्साहन देना (10) कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े की योजना में हथकरघा क्षेत्र के भाग को उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ावा देना (11) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कन्ट्रोल कपड़े के वितरण पर कड़ा नियन्त्रण रखना (12) समुचित कीमतों पर यार्न उपलब्ध कराने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और राज्य वस्त्र निगमों का पूरी तरह उपयोग किया जाना (13) बहुरेशा नीति में परिवर्तन करके

टोस उपायों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन कराने को बढ़ावा देना (14) वस्त्र मशीनरीज को आवश्यकतानुसार आयात की अनुमति दिया जाना और (15) उचित कीमतों पर बिना किसी उतार चढ़ाव के पर्याप्त रूई उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था कराना और रूई का प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाना आदि सरकार की नीति प्रशंसनीय है । इससे वस्त्र उद्योग के सभी क्षेत्रों के तीव्र और सामजस्यपूर्ण विकास के लिए अपेक्षित व्यवस्था तथा बल मिल सकेगा, ऐसा मेरा पूरा विश्वास है ।

16.59 hrs

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU *in the Chair*]

मगर इस वस्त्र नीति का प्रभाव और इसकी सफलतायें तभी स्पष्ट दिखेगी जब इसका इम्प्लीमेंन्टेशन सही तौर पर और पूरे विश्वास से होगा तथा अधिकारी और इस क्षेत्र के सभी लोग एक राष्ट्रीय कर्त्तव्य की भावना से काम करेंगे ।

भारत में 35 लाख हथकरघा हैं, ऐसा बहुत सालों से कहा जाता है मगर इसका सही सर्वेक्षण करना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि भारत सरकार के यहां जो आंकड़े मौजूद हैं उससे महाराष्ट्र में 1.35 लाख हथकरघा हैं, ऐसा कहा जाता है । मगर हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अपनी ओर से सर्वेक्षण किया तो 77,325 कुल संख्या मिली और उनमें से सिर्फ 57,794 हथकरघे चालू हैं ऐसा सामने आया है । इसको देखते हुए पूरे भारतवर्ष में सभी प्रान्तों में एक ही हफते में इन हथकरघों की गणना की जाय ताकि सही मानों में कितने हथकरघे हैं और उनकी सही समस्यायें क्या हैं, इसका विवरण आने से सही ढंग से उपाय और उनका विकास करना सम्भव होगा । यह एक ही ऐसा व्यवसाय है कि आदमी को हाथ और पांव दोनों को एक ही साथ काम में लाकर शक्ति से दिन में दस घंटे तक काम करना पड़ता है । इससे इन बुनकरों को बड़ा श्रम पड़ता है । खुद, मां पत्नी और छोटे छोटे बच्चे परिवार के सभी लोग एक साथ काम करके डेढ़ सौ रूपए से ढाई सौ रूपए तक मजदूरी कमा पाते हैं । यह मजदूरी अलग अलग प्रान्तों में अलग अलग है । इससे इस क्षेत्र में नयी पीढ़ी नहीं आना चाहती। इससे इस क्षेत्र को बहुत हानि हो रही है । इसलिए में राष्ट्रीय वेज बोर्ड का गठन करने का सुझाव रख रहा हूं ताकि भारतवर्ष के सभी प्रान्तों के बुनकरों को उचित और सही मजदूरी मिल सके ।

सहकारिता से सच्चे माने में जो बुनकर है उसको कोई फायदा नहीं हो पा रहा है। सब्सीडी, रिबेट आदि सहूलियतें बीच के दलाल' जसे घनी लोग ही खा जाते हैं । इसमें बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। सब्सीडी और रिबेट का ढांचा और इसके तरीकों में आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए । राष्ट्रीय और राज्य-स्तरीय पणन संस्थाओं को कारगर और मजबूत बनाकर अच्छे मैनेजमेन्ट का गठन किया जाना चाहिए तथा बुनकरों को रा-मटीरियल कश बेसिस पर लेकर पक्का माल बिक्री डिपो तक पहुंचाकर फिर कच्चा माल लेते वक्त तक के लिए जितना धन चाहिए उतना पांच वर्ष के लिए बिना ब्याज के और उसके बाद पांच वर्ष में पूरा कर्जा वापिस लेने की योजना स्वतंत्र रूप से होनी चाहिए और इसमें थर्ड पार्टी को बिल्कुल घुसने न देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए ।

मान्यवर, भारतवर्ष में करीब 5 लाख पावरलूम विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र में हैं, ऐसा माना जाता है। अनधिकृत बिजली करघों को नियमित करने का और उसको सुचा

[श्री गंगाधर एस० कुचन]

रूप देकर बढ़ती हुई खपत और निर्यात की भारी सम्भावनाओं को देखते हुए इस पर जो कपड़ा बनता है वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा बने, ऐसी कोशिश करने का सरकार का विचार सही है। मगर इस क्षेत्र के आधुनिकीकरण और बैंकिंग कैपिटल के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन कंसेशनल रेट आफ इंटरेस्टज से उपलब्ध करने की योजना बनानी चाहिए और इन की जो समस्याएं हैं उन का सही पता लगाने के लिएएक कमेटी का गठन जल्द से जल्द करने की जरूरत है। इन छोटे छोटे यूनिटों, जिस की कुल लागत 2 लाख से भी कम हो ऐसे शोलापुर के कुछ यूनिटों में टर्किश टाबेल जिस की कीमत 16 रुपये से 25 रुपये तक है जिसे गरीब से गरीब लोग आसानी से खरीदते हैं, ऐसे उत्पादन पर जनता शासन के दौरान उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया गया। इससे इस इण्डस्ट्री पर बहुत बड़ा आघात पहुंच रहा है। इसको या तो उत्पादन शुल्क से पूरी छूट या साढ़े सात लाख रुपए तक के उत्पादित माल पर जो कुछ वस्तुओं को छूट दी गई है वैसी ही छूट इनको भी देनी चाहिए ताकि यह इण्डएट्री बढ़कर भारत के सभी गरीब लोगों को टर्किश टाबेल सस्ते दामों पर सप्लाई कर सके।

हमारा रेशम और टसर उत्पादन दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रहा है। इसका विकास सही तौर पर करने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। इस उद्योग में लाखों ग्रामीण लोग गये हुए हैं। इस के समुचित विकास के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन जुटाने की जरूरत है और केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड को और कारगर बनाना है।

इण्डस्ट्रीयल हाउसिंग स्कीम जो 1959 में केन्द्र से राज्यों को ट्रांस्फर की गई वह ज्यादातर राज्यों में बन्द कर दी गई। इसको वापस केन्द्र में लेकर वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप कुछ परिवर्तन सब्सिडी आदि में कर के पुनः चालू करना बहुत जरूरी है और इस योजना में हैण्डलूम सैक्टर, पावरलूम सैक्टर बीड़ी उद्योग, आदि छोटे और मध्यम उद्योगों को शामिल कर के इसे व्यापक रूप दिया जाय, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है।

आखिर में, मैं हरदम सोचता आ रहा हूं कि सदन में चर्चा के दौरान सभी मंत्रालयों से सदस्य कुछ अपेक्षाओं रखते हैं, अच्छे सुझाव देते हैं, लेकिन इन सभी बातों का आगे क्या होता है? क्या इस पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार होता है? यदि होता है तो उसके बारे में उससदस्य को कुछ बताया जाता है या प्रश्नोत्तर के दौरान यस, नो, डज-नाट-एराइज" जैसा उत्तर मिलता है, वैसा ही क्या इन सब बातों का भी होगा? इसके लिये मैं एक फोलो-आन-एक्शन कमेटी का गठन करने का सुझाव रखता हूं।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री और वाणिज्य मंत्री को अगला साल देश के समूचे विकास के लिये, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ावा देने के लिये और बेरोजगारी कम करने के लिये सफल साबित हो, ऐसी शुभ-कामना देते हुए इस अनुदान की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI C. D. PATEL (Surtt): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make some concrete suggestions so far as the departments of Commerce and Textiles are concerned. However, at the very outset, I want to say that I support the Demands for Grants for this Ministry.

Much has been said about the import and export balances. I would, however say that if the deficit balance increases year after year, it will be a reflection of the poor economic growth of the country. So, I urge upon the Ministry that all the necessary steps should be taken to promote exports.

I am touching on industries which have got very great export capacities, viz. zari, art silk and diamond. The zari industry is located mainly at Surat, Jaipur and Varanasi. This is an industry where 46,000 persons are employed; and its production is worth Rs. 75 crores a year. The problems faced by this industry are very serious ones. I urge upon the Ministry to take adequate steps to redress those grievances.

First of all, I request the hon. Minister to reconsider the Cash Compensatory Support scheme. This industry is getting assistance only to the extent of 10 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports. So, my request to the Ministry is that this should be raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

I compliment the Ministry for imposing a ban on the export of silver. This should be continued.

There is another problem before this and other industries in surat, viz. the lack of a Foreign Post Office there. There is need a Foreign Post Office, and should be established, coordination with the Department of Excise and Customs. This will help in the sending of parcels from Surat.

Now about the art silk industry. This industry has the biggest centre at Surat. Nearly 40 per cent of the total power looms in country produce, on an average, about 25 lakh metres of cloth per day. This quantity is produced at Surat. And the number of looms is more than a lakh: 63,000 authorised looms, and 45,000 unauthorized looms. So, the total production is about Rs. 500 crores, value-wise. The total investment in Surat alone is Rs. 135 crores. Total production is 75 crores metres of cloth; and value-wise, it is Rs. 500 crores.

The problems facing this industry have been brought to the notice of the Ministry a number of times. There are certain difficulties which could have been solved by the Ministry of Commerce, in consultation with the other Ministries. I will first touch upon the shortage and high prices of raw materials. The weavers are constantly facing the shortage and high prices of the basic raw materials, viz. rayon and synthetic yarn. Their weaving capacity has increased continuously, to meet the rising demand for the fabric. Government should immediately fix the selling prices for viscose, nylon and polyester yarns; and a scheme should be devised, under which the cooperative societies and other weavers should be able to place orders with the spinners, for their requirements, at a fixed price. The second point is about reduction in import duty on nylon filament yarn as well as polyester filament yarn. Even though the Government has permitted the import of nylon filament and polyester filament under the system, but so far as the rate of import duty is concerned, it is very high. So, the rate of duty is required to be reviewed. The third difficulty is regarding the import of nylon. So far as the first quality of nylon is concerned, there is a restriction on import of first quality of nylon. So, this requires to be reviewed. Then the fourth difficulty is regarding acetate filament yarn. When the Government allowed import of rayon yarn, the import duty was withdrawn on import of Viscose Filament Yarn as well as Cuprammonium Rayon Yarn. However, import duty of 120 per cent *ad valorem* on acetate filament yarn was not exempted and as such it acts as a complete ban on its imports though the Government desire that it should be freely imported under O. G. L. But it cannot be imported because of the high rate of duty that is being imposed. Then the import of viscose filament yarn is also required to be seen. It may be allowed at a concessional rate. This is a very important point which has a very vital bearing, so far as the entire industry is concerned. Then regarding regularisation of unauthorised power-

[Shri C. D. Patil]

looms, at present, I understand that the rate for authorising a loom is Rs. 600 per loom. That is a very high rate. Formerly, it used to be between Rs. 25 and Rs. 100. Now, it has been raised to Rs. 600. I have come to know that a writ has been filed in the Madras High Court and the hon. High Court has given a judgment that Rs. 600 per loom are very high; it should be made only Rs. 100. So, I urge upon the present Ministry to see that a thorough check may be made in this regard. It may be reduced at least less than Rs. 100 or at the most the maximum may be Rs. 100 and it should not be more than that.

So far as Gujarat is concerned, the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. which is wholly a State owned undertaking has submitted a proposal for a letter of intent for a project with a capacity of 20 tonnes per day, i.e. 7,000 tonnes a year of the production of nylon filament yarn. So, immediate steps should be taken to grant that. Otherwise, difficulties regarding raw-material are likely to continue for a long time. This is a very important industry wherein the soft loan scheme of IDBI applicable to IDR units of Cotton Textile Industry should be extended to the IDR units of Art Silk Industry also.

By the way, I believe that there is a problem regarding Public Bonded Warehouse. It concerns the Central Excise and Custom Department that is, the Ministry of Finance. I urge upon this Ministry also to look into it, because it has its own duty, so far as textile is concerned. So far as Surat is concerned, recently a scheme has been formulated, a Public Bonded Warehouse has been established at Surat. So all the weavers and the purchasers of yarn are supposed to deposit their raw materials at a particular place. There is no objection to that. So far as the policy is concernd it is welcome But part of Surat, that is, Udhna which does not fall within the Municipal Corporation limit, we have to look into that aspect also. So, many weavers and purchasers of raw-material have to incur unnecessary expenditure on transport, have to pay unnecessary octrai duty. Till another Public Bonded Warehouse is provided or is kept at Udhna, the old system which was prevailing may be continued. So, these aspects may kindly be looked into.

Another important industry is the diamond industry. I think it is the most important industry; and I dare say that it has been a neglected industry. I earnestly urge upon the Ministry to take very serious steps, so far as the diamond industry is concerned. It is located in Gujarat, especially in South Gujarat, that is in Surat and Bulsar Districts only. But we have never bothered to see as to how far this industry is important Its export is Rs. 500 crores, an average during the last so many years. Since 1968 the export has increased. Upto 1978, it had remained increasing, but after 1978, it has shown a decline, so far as export is concerned; and most surprisingly, we have fixed up the target very high. Last year, there was a fall and most surprisingly, we had targetted our level at Rs. 750 this year. I do not know how they are going to achieve it. I will take only five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken ten minutes.

17.15 hrs.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): सभापति महोदय, हाऊस में कोरम नहीं है और इतनी इम्पोर्टेन्ट कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री पर बहस चल रही है।

श्री एम0 राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : शहीदों की अर्ध-शताब्दी का फंक्शन हो रहा है और यहां के बहुत से मेम्बर्स उसमें भाग लेने गए हुए हैं, यह सब को मालूम है और आप को भी मालूम है। उसके लिए सब को निमंत्रण है और अपोजीशन में तो सिर्फ 4 आदमी बैठे हुए हैं, जबकि हमारी तरफ काफी सदस्य मौजूद हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung....Now there is quorum.

SHRI C. D. PATEL: Mr. Chairman I will not take much time while quoting some figures, I know that statistics are boring. So far as this particular industry is concerned—in the year 1978-79 the total exports of handicraft commodities were Rs. 979 crores—and out of which Rs. 693 crores were of this particular item only. So, in this year also, if the level of exports is to be increased, my suggestions is that—this particular industry wherein the raw materials are not available in India—diamonds are not grown, we have no mines—all the raw material is imported. The whole import is being controlled by the Diamond Trading Corporation which is a syndicate having a hold throughout the world. So far as our industry is concerned, our information is that our craftsmen traders have the enthlsiasm and capability to add to the exports. I urge upon the Government to look into this question very seriously. China has entered into this trade in a big way. USSR has started taking keen interest. In Israel—as I mentioned earlier—there is a corporation or a syndicate in Tel-Aviv which is buying the raw materials, finishing the goods, exporting, banking; licensing—all agencies located in one complex one building. Something has to be done to encourage this particular industry as it has been suffering from 1971 so far as the exports are concerned. Otherwise, if no proper steps are taken for regular supply of raw material i.e. rough diamonds, this may put the whole indusry in jeopardy. It appears that more than 60 per cent of the import is controlled by the Diamond Trading Corporation which is controlled by the big tycoons. In India also, it is understood that 60 per cent of the trade is restricted to a particular class and the Hindustan Diamonds Trading Corporation which is handling the trade and imports is really handicapped. So, I urge upon the Ministry to appoint a committee to go into the details of this industry. Otherwise, we will be facing very serious consequences of extinction of export of this item importers, which comes to about Rs. 500 crores, mostly in foreign exchange.

Coming to the Kandla port free trade zone, the scheme was formulated in 1965. We are in 1981. Last year the export was only Rs. 16.57 crores. We have fixed the target at Rs. 36 crores. After formulating the scheme, we have passed through various stages and we have been able to achieve only this much. Why? I request the Minister to pay serious attention to this. We have not been able to achive the target because of our bureaucratic approach so far as the development of this port is concerned. I or one, would not blame the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy has its own approach—not imaginary approach but very conservative approach. Because of that, it has happened. I will not cite examples, because that will jeopardise the interests of a particular company. In the field of pharmaceuticals, one multinational company has entered at Kandla port. The minimum required is FOB value 20 per cent. One Indian company started making a project and they submitted their report. This multi-national company entered the field and went on negotiating with the Government very cleverly and raised it from 20 per cent to 40 per cent. The multi-national company raised it to 40 per cent because no indigenous company will be able to compete with that. Now, when the Indian Company submitted their report for 20 per cent. they were asked by the Government to raise it to 30 per cent. The Indian company thereupon changed its project and submitted a report for 30 per cent. Because the multi-national company has raised it to 40 per cent, the Government is demanding 40 per cent from the Indian company also. The multi-national company has raised it to 40 per cent because the raw material suppliers are the same company and it is a very big company. This aspect requires to be looked into very carefully. A multi-national company enters into a particular field and such an atmosphere is created that no indigenous company would be

[C. D. Patel]

allowed to enter into that field. I have many examples to cite, but because of lack of time, I will conclude. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, welcoming the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce for 1981-82, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I wish to make a few suggestions. If you compare the export performance during April- September 1980 with that of the period April—September, 1979 you will find that the export has gone up only by 5.5 per cent, while the import during the same period has gone up by the staggering figures of 49.5 per cent. Consequently, it is anticipated that the balance of payments would be more than Rs. 5000 crores in 1980-81. I need not tell that such an adverse balance of payment position will play havoc with our internal economy. India's share in the world trade in 1965 was 1 per cent and in 1980 it has declined to 0.5 per cent. I would like to stress the imperative need for constituting a high level probe body to find out the reasons for this decline and also to suggest remedial measures for boosting our exports.

The value of our import has gone up because of the hike in petroleum products' prices. This emphasises the need for finding out indigenous substitutes for our imports. The import substitution should become the focal point in the activities of the Commerce Ministry. The Agarwal Committee has submitted a detailed report in this connection to the Government in September, 1980. Recently, our hon. Prime Minister has constituted a high-level Committee of Secretaries to go into the question of import substitution and this is the most timely step that the Government have taken in the right direction. I am sure that the import policy to be announced in April will be a revolutionary policy suggesting import substitution of many products.

Simultaneously we have to augment our exports. The exporter has to fill up some 76 sets of forms for exporting a commodity. This results in inordinate delay and also in infructuous expenditure for him. They have been demanding for years for a few standardised forms for this purpose so that the export is not handicapped. The hon. Minister should look into this and do the needful.

The Government is giving subsidy to many export commodities. The foreign countries look with frown on the Indian commodities and the country also gets a bad name for keeping the exports on the crutches of subsidy. Instead of subsidy, as has been suggested by the Tandon Committee, the tax remission scheme should be implemented. This will go a long way in gaining greater ground for our commodities in foreign countries.

Last year Section 35-B was made rigid, eliminating from its purview many items of expenditure incurred in export promotion. Naturally this had an adverse effect on our export promotion efforts I was happy to come across the recent statement of the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes that Section 35-B will be widened to include certain items of expenditure incurred in export promotion. This will also help in increasing our exports.

We have got go many Export Promotion Councils whose Chairmen make frequent visits abroad ostensibly for exploring the foreign markets. They seem to be wasting the valuable foreign exchange because their efforts have not increased our exports. In fact our exports have declined. There will be nothing wrong if we demand that these Export Promotion Councils should be wound up forthwith. Their functions can be entrusted to the Trade Development Authority which is doing good work for export promotion. Similarly, the Trade Fair Authority, entrusted with organising

*The original speech was delivered Tamil.

exhibitions within the country and abroad, should be provided with adequate funds and further strengthened so that this institution also can take over the job being done by the Export Promotion Councils.

The performance of the State Trading Corporation also requires to be toned up. In 1980 the export turnover of STC has declined by 40 per cent. The hon. Minister should explain to the House the reasons for this steep decline. Recently, the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation has also lost a good opportunity for exporting our iron ore and a small Latin American country has been able to capture the foreign market for its iron ore. Another matter to be looked into by the hon. Minister is that we have been able to utilise only 22 per cent of the quota of Textiles obtained for the U.S.A. The hon. Minister should explain to the House the reasons for this tardy performance. The West Bengal Government has levied a cess on Tea, which, it is apprehended, will affect the exports of tea. I want to know how the Government of India proposes to tackle this matter.

We are having trade with Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, Burma, Indonesia, Philippines, Honkong and other south-east Asian countries where Tamil-speaking Indians live in large numbers. Unfortunately, the Branch Offices of STC in these places do not have Tamil-speaking officials, who will be able to judge the requirements of these countries. You will agree that chillies, fish, onion etc. produced in southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are exported to these countries. There are efficient Tamil-speaking officials in the STC Branch Office in Madras. They should be posted in these countries so that they will be able to help in augmenting our exports to these countries.

There are more than 1200 factories producing starch and sago from the tapica in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In Salem District, Dharmapuri District and in Periyar Distric of Tamil Nadu we have many such units. The value of production is about Rs. 30 crores. Unfortunately, 5 or 6 monopoly businessmen corner all the produce and sell them in Calcutta, Bombay and Gujarat and their turn-over is of the order of Rs. 120 crores. They resort to many illegal means like tax evasion etc. and deny the public exchequer of its rightful share. The Government should have a separate procurement organisation for starch and sago and ensure that they are exported which will be another source for earning valuable foreign exchange.

When small nations like Philippines, Indonesia, South Korea etc. can export commodities worth several hundreds of crores of rupees, it should not be difficult for a big country like India to launch a serious export promotion campaign and succeed in that. There should be a centralised agency like Export Promotion Board which should be given set directions for exploring and exploiting foreign markets for our commodities. Agriculturists should be sent abroad to absorb modern methods of agriculture in foreign countries. Since we can successfully improve our export trade with traditional commodities, these will in turn produce more agricultural products for export puposes. The recent Textile Police has come to the rescue of handloom weavers. Handloom weaving is the livelihood of 5.5 lakhs of weavers in Tamil Nadu and 7.5 lakhs of people are dependent on this livelihood. There should be a definitive export policy exclusively for handloom fabrics. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Commerce, who has wiped the tears from the eyes of lakhs and lakhs of handloom weavers will do this also. Now the export of marine products is in the hands of private people. The foreign exchange earned is appropriated by these private industrialists. The Government of India should canalise the export of marine foods.

Before I conclude I would refer to the widespread adulteration going on in the export of coffee, pepper, cardamom and even in handloom cloth. This has affected greatly our foreign trade. The Government of India should take

[Shri P. Palaniappen]

up urgently stringent measures to bring to book these adulterators so that the fair name of our country is not sullied.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री कमल नाथ झा : (सहरसा) : सर्वप्रथम मैं अपने सुयोग्य मंत्री और उनके मंत्रालय को आपके माध्यम से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने कार्यभार सम्भालने के बाद इस बिगड़ी हुई स्थिति को सम्भालने का अथक प्रयत्न किया है और उनको सफलता भी आंशिक रूप से मिली है और मुझे विश्वास है कि जिस ढंग से सरकार अपनी नीति को ढाल रही है उससे इस विभाग में और इस क्षेत्र में जो हमारी कठिनाइयां है वे शनैः शनैः कम होती जाएंगी।

सब से पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। भारत का उत्तर पूर्व का हिस्सा बिहार, बंगाल, असम, उड़ीसा, यह सबसे दरिद्र और सब से गरीब है। इस क्षेत्र के किसानों की एक मात्र मनी क्राप जूट है। 1930 में फिनले कमेटी बनी थी, 1940 में फोकस कमेटी बनी और 1980 में टास्क फोर्स बनाई गई। इस सारे अर्से के दौरान जूट उत्पादकों की जो समस्या थी वह बहुत विषम समस्या थी और आज भी बहुत विषम है। भारत और पाकिस्तान के बटवारे के बाद जूट का इलाका क्वांटिटी और क्वालिटी दोनों दृष्टियों से जो भारत के पास था पाकिस्तान को चला गया और सारी मिलें, जूट इंडस्ट्रीज हिन्दुस्तान के पास रह गई। इस विषम स्थिति का हिन्दुस्तान के काश्तकारों ने सरकार के आग्रह पर, उसकी योजना पर, तेजी से जूट के उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर मुकाबला किया और जूट मिलों को जिस रॉ-मटीरियल की जरूरत थी, उसको पूरा किया, जो अभाव था, उसकी पूर्ति की। लेकिन जूट उत्पादकों को कभी भी जूट का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिला उसके बाद अनेकों कमेटियां और अनेकों जांच समितियां बनाई गई। लेकिन 1971 में जूट कारपोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया बनाया गया। मैं जानता हूं कि इतनी कड़ी समस्या जो सदियों की समस्या है उसको ओवर नाइट कोई सरकार या कोई एजेन्सी हल नहीं कर सकती। लेकिन बीच में फिर व्यतिक्रम हुआ। आज जब मैं यह देखता हूं कि जूट के उत्पादकों को जो समस्या है उस के हल हल करने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने टास्क फ़ोर्स बनाया और उसकी रिकमेन्डेशन सामने आयी है, यह त्रिमुखी समस्या है। एक जूट मैनुफ़क्चर की समस्या है जिसमें उद्योग से लेकर मजदूर तक, मारकेटिंग, उत्पादन को प्राइस और साथ-साथ इसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल। इन तीनों की योजना आज हमारी सरकार ने उपस्थित की है। एक तरफ जे० सी० आई० जो जूट परचेज करे, किसानों को उचित मूल्य दे, दूसरी तरफ़ 6, 6 मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के एक संस्था बनायी गई जो मैनुफैक्चर को कंट्रोल करे और तीसरी तरफ़ जो इस सदन में बहुत मांग की गई कि जूट कमिश्नर के इंस्टीट्यूशन को उठा देना चाहिये, और कभी कभी कहा गया यह जूट कमिश्नर नहीं, लूट कमिश्नर है, तो टास्क फ़ोर्स ने रिकमेन्ड किया है जूट कमिश्नर के आफ़िस को रिप्लेस करना चाहिये, जूट बोर्ड बनाना चाहिये। यही इस बात का द्योतक है कि हमारा मंत्रिमंडल, हमारी सरकार की नीति समस्या को छूती नहीं है, लेकिन जो सदियों की समस्या है उसको हल करने के लिये बहुमुखी योजना बनाती है। लोप साइडेड योजना नहीं बनाती है। इसलिये मैं आशा करता हूं चाहे उत्पादन का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे प्राइस का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे कंट्रोल का क्षेत्र हो, सभी क्षेत्रों में हम समाजवादी विचारधारा और समाजवादी कार्यक्रम की नीति को, अमल में लाना चाहते है।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं आपकी परेशानी से भी अवगत हूं, आज जूट इंडस्ट्री को जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पटीशन बंगलादेश और दूसरे देशों से मुकाबला करना पड़ रहा है, उससे भी अवगत हूं। जो सिन्थेटिक फ़ाइबर इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में आया है उससे जूट फ़ाइबर का कम्पटीशन है, और जैसे इंडिगो प्लान्टेशन इंडिया से वाइप आउट हो गया, इंटरनेशनल कम्पटीशन में हमारी जूट इंडस्ट्री भी कहीं वाइप आउट न हो जाये इसलिये डाइवर्सिफ़िकेशन होना चाहिये और जूट को केवल चट्टी और बोरा बनाने के लिये ही नहीं बल्कि उसके मैनुफ़ैक्चर को डाइवर्सिफ़ाई करने के लिये कारपेट और अदर इंडस्ट्री के लिये हमारी रिसर्च ब्रान्च मज़बूत होनी चाहिये जो इस बात की रिसर्च करे।

मुझे खुशी है कि टास्क फ़ोर्स ने जो कहा कि जब जूट बाजार में आये तब प्राइस तय न हो बल्कि सोइंग सीज़न पर ही तय कर दी जाये ताकि किसान को इम्पीट्स मिले कि सकार अच्छी प्राइस देने जा रही है जिससे उसका उत्पादन बढ़े। तो चाहे किसान हो, मज़दूर हो, व्यापारी हो, सब के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये हमारे योग्य मंत्री और इनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारीगण और बोर्ड सभी सतर्क है।

एक दूसरी बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह भी कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। यह पूंजीवाद का नियम है कि जब तक रस मिले तब तक चूस लो आप और बाद में सिट्टी बना कर फेंक दो। In the capitalist solar system, 11 the planets rotate round the sun of profit. किसी इंडस्ट्री से जब तक प्रौफ़िट मिलता है तब तक चलाओ और जब प्रौफ़िट नहीं मिलता है तो उसको चूस कर फैंक दो। और यह तमाम हम लोग पूंजीवाद की इस लीगेसी को लेकर पैदा हुए। यही जूट टैक्सटाइल, यही काटन टैक्सटाइल, हम ने 116 मिलों को नेशनलाइज किया। ये सब रस चूसी हुई मिलें, मुर्दा, रुग्ण, यह सब हमारे कन्धे पर मिलीं। इस लीगेसी को हम ने लिया, कैपिटलिज्म, फ्यूडलिज्म, और इम्पीरियलिज्म को हम ने लिया।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन लास में चल रहा था, वह नामिनल प्राफिट में आज चलने लगा है, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। यह हमारे मंत्रिमंडल की एफीशियेन्सी, उस की क्षमता और उस की योग्यता है। लेकिन सावन के अन्धे को केवल हरा ही सूझता है। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी अपोजीशन को, जो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं, हमारे नेता कहते हैं, उस से कुछ नहीं लेकिन यह मक्खी की तरह केवल गन्दगी पर ही बैठते हैं और गन्दगी ही बोलते हैं। यह नीति अपोजिशन की नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारी एचीवमेंट्स को भी रखना चाहिये और फेल्योर्स को भी रखना चाहिये।

अभी सी० पी० एम० के लोग यहां नहीं हैं जो जूट टैक्सटाइल, जूट की क्राइसेस की बात करते हैं। कैसे उन के राज्य में बंगला देश से जूट को स्मगल कर के हिन्दुस्तान में लाया गया? कैसे कोशिश की जाती थी जूट इंडस्ट्री को ले कर लेकिन मैं उस की आलोचना प्रत्यालोचना में नहीं जाना चाहता।

मैं अपने हैण्डलूम वीवर्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जो आप ने टैक्सटाइल पालिसी तय की है जिस का हमारे विरोधी दल के डी० एम० के० के नेता ने बोलते हुए समर्थन किया है।

समापति महोदय : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : यह बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट प्वाइन्ट रख रहे हैं, इन्हे एलाऊ कीजिये। इन अपोजीशन वालों को भी कुछ समझने दीजिये।

श्री कमल नाथ झा : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में हमने समाजवादी नीति अपनाई है। आज हमारा जो यह पब्लिक सैक्टर है, इसका जैसा नाम वैसा काम होना चाहिये। इस पब्लिक सैक्टर के माध्यम से क्या हमारी सरकार ऐसी योजनाएं बनायेगी, बाजार में जो ऊंचे-ऊंचे दाम पर अच्छे-अच्छे कपड़े मिलते हैं, जिनके पास पैसे है, उसे वह खरीदते हैं, लेकिन 116 जो काटन टैक्सटाइल मिले हैं, मेरा कहना है कि उन पर रिस्पौंसिब्लिटी दीजिये। हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता, मजदूर क्लास, श्रमिक क्लास, लोअर मिडिल क्लास और मिडिल क्लास जिनकी पर्चेजिंग पावर आज घट रही है, उन को सस्ते दाम पर अच्छा कपड़ा मुहैय्या करने की रिस्पौंसिब्लिटी पब्लिक सैक्टर की इन टैक्सटाइल मिलों पर दीजिये।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : इन का घाटा पूरा कराओ।

श्री कमल नाथ झा : जो लोग प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हैं, उन को कहा जाए कि तुम बड़े एफीशियेंट हो तो तुम इंटरनेशनल मार्किट में जाकर कम्पीट करो और बढ़िया बेटा हो तो कमा कर लाओ भारत के लिये। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि एक नेशनल टैक्सटाइल पालिसी फार दी पूअर बनाकर उस को पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से शहर से ले कर गांव तक बनाइये।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने बहुत तैयारी की थी, लेकिन चूंकि आप ने घंटी बजा दी है मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा लेकिन इतने बड़े सवाल पर 5 मिनट में जस्टिस नहीं किया जा सकता।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र में जो एन० टी० सी० या जूट इंडस्ट्री को आपने नेशनलाइज किया है एक कार्पोरेशन के तहत, इन तमाम कार्पोरेशन में, इन संस्थाओं में आप को एक नई वैल्यू, नया मूल्य भी स्थापित करना चाहिये और इन के संचालन में जो श्रमिक मजदूर हैं, उन का भी इस के बोर्डों में पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिये जो कि समाजवाद की आधारशिला है। आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिये धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): The textile policy recently announced gives the pride of place to handloom about which the hon. Member was speaking just now. Therefore, in this brief time that has been given to me, I would explain what we have done for the handloom, what are our intentions and what we have the intention to achieve.

For the first time the policy has brought the powerloom sector in the orbit of textile policy because there has been a lot of competition between the powerloom and the handloom and, therefore, it is necessary to ensure that this competition is eliminated to a certain extent in order to ensure that powerloom and handloom may exist side by side.

Five per cent growth has been allowed in respect of the powerloom sector during the Sixth Plan. But that is only reserved for such cooperative sector which is under the handloom presently and they will be given this chance to better their prospects.

The total cloth production in handloom sector will increase from 3,350 million metres to about 4,100 million metres during the Sixth Plan and this is mainly done for the poor people because all this cloth is used for the poor sections of society. The production of janata cloth would increase from 290 million metres to 325 million metres and this will be exclusively for the

poorer sections of society. They shall have no difficulty about it.

The Plan provision has been increase from Rs. 9.47 crores to Rs. 22 crores in 1981-82 while the total Sixth Plan provision has been increased to Rs. 120 crores. This indicates the importance that we attach to handloom industry. We can assure all those who are interested in handloom industry that their interests will be looked after well and we shall ensure that there is no shortage of yarn and there is no difficulty of any sort to them.

A number of schemes have also been started for the benefit of handloom industry. The bank credit under the RBI scheme has also been increased from Rs. 26.43 crores in 1976-77 to over Rs. 78 crores in 1981-82. Individual weavers are also entitled to a loan upto Rs. 25,000 at the interest rate of 9 to 11-1/2 per cent. A provision of Rs. 80 crores has been made for giving subsidy to the production of janata cloth and this will exclusively be for the weaker sections of society. This is in addition to sum of Rs. 3 crores which is meant for rebate on sales of handloom cloth in 1981—85. This rebate is given for 30 days in a year apart from the rebate which is given when the handloom exhibitions are held in various big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, etc.

During the Sixth Plan, 25 spinning mills are proposed to be established particularly for the benefit of handloom sector so that there may be no shortage of yarn in any sector. These mills will be located particularly in such areas where there are clusters of handloom weavers and they will be getting yarn without transporting from long distances as they have to do at present.

Assistance amounting to about Rs. 2 crores will be given to State Governments for giving pre-loan and post-loan facilities in the handloom sector. A sum of Rs. 4.50 crores will be spent in 1981-82 for increasing yarn and production capacity for the benefit of handloom sector. A provision of Rs. 3.6 crores has been made during 1981-82 for giving capital assistance to the Handloom Development Corporation to increase their marketing capacity and this will be for the benefit of handloom sector.

In order to develop the handloom sector in the north-eastern region, an assistance of Rs. 1 crore will be given to the North-Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation because there has been a demand for providing more facilities in this region.

Apart from this, State Governments are being assisted to participate in the equity of the proposed new Handloom Weavers Cooperative Mills through the National Cooperative Development Corporation. Besides, we have recently made arrangement with the Indian Mills Association to provide 14,000 bales per month for providing yarn to the handloom sector and this has been done on voluntary basis. To ensure availability of yarn, Government made this arrangement and actually this arrangement has already come into force and that has been the reason that the price of the yarn has been rolled back to almost the same level as it was in October, 1980. No doubt, during this period, the price of cotton has increased by 33 per cent. But still, we are trying to keep the price of yarn at a reasonable level so that prices are stabilised and the weavers get this facility.

The technological back-up to the programme of handloom development is provided by the weavers' centres and by two Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology which are established and one more Institute of this type will be established in North-Eastern region. 23 weavers' service centres are provided for the benefit of the weavers and similarly 25 intensive handloom projects have been set up. They cover about 1.50 lakhs of looms. Similarly 21 export production projects have been set up for the benefit of the handloom sector and they are taking full advantage of these facili-

[Shri Khurshed Alam Khan]

ties. 18 Handloom Development Corporations and 30 Apex Societies are also in action. They are for the benefit of the handloom sector. Production of cloth has been increased. As I said, during 1980-81, it is estimated that production will be 3,350 millon meters and in 1984-85 it will be 4,100 million metres which will be an increase of about 40 per cent in the production of cloth.

Exhibitions are being organised in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and recentliy in the exhibition which was held in Calcutta handloom cloth and other material was sold of the value of Rs. 3-1/2 crores. While in Bombay, the figure exceeded Rs. 4 crores.

With regard to the control on power looms, a Committee has been set up to enable the Textile Commissioner to look into the problems of he power-looms and to ensure that there is no unchecked and uncontrolled growth of the powerlooms.

Just nok, an hon. Member has said something about the textile mills. We have 111 textile mills under our ownership and management. But, I must say that these textile mills we have inherited with a rich legacy of difficulties and problems. As has been said by my hon. friend here, we will not make this legacy richer by our fully We are going to make them more profitable. Actually they have been losing concerns and we had to take them over, not by our own choosing but in the interests of about 2 lakh workers who are working in these mills and now these mills are really the clothers of the nation because they are producing about 97 per cent of the cloth which is used by the weaker sections of the people or by the middle-class income-group. They are not making more than 2 per cent cloth which can be called fine or super-fine.

Apart from this, the labour problems have been sorted out and I am glad to be able to tell this august House that we have provided 2 colonies. It is for the first time that this organisation has provided this facility for the labour in which there are about 300 units in one colony and 400 in another colony which is under construction in Gujarat. The modernisation plans have been taken in hand, actually we have made out a programme of Rs. 320 crores for modernisation plans; in fact, Rs. 100 crores have already been spent for modernisation of the machinery and equipment of the mills while Rs. 40 crores will be spent during the current financial year; and the remaining amount will be spent during the remaining part of the Sixty Five Year Plan. The only problem that we are facing for the time being in slowing down the modernisation programme is the difficulty in procuring the machinery and equipment for replacement.

An hon. Member from this side had mentioned something about the Kandla Free Trade Zone. I would like to mention here that the Kandla Free Trade Zone is now working in full steam; we have got 53 units already working in the Kandla Free Trade Zone; there are about 20 applications still under clearance and six have been finalised. It means that there will be more units added to this zone.

Regarding concession and other things given to the Free Trade Zone recently in the Budget Speech the Finance Minister has already announced that a five-year tax-free holiday will be given because it was stated that, in some other countries where Free Trade iZone exists, tax-free holiday is provided. I am sure that Kandla will be able to achieve the export target of Rs. . 25 crores during this Year, and we expert that by 1985, it will export goods of the value of about Rs. 40 crores.

Similarly, something was said about sericulture. I would like to mention briefly that, in scriculture the Central Silk Board is the nodal agency at the national level which is looking after the interests of silk industry in this country. The Board is responsible for not only looking after their interests

but also for such research and development as is needed for this industry. Its programmes and policies are shaped in such a way that the research is more action-oriented. Emphasis is being laid on development of superior quality of silk, so that we can compete with the silk produced in other countries like Japan, China and Korea. During 1980—85, it is proposed to increase the raw silk production from 4,800 metric tonnes to about 9,000 metric tonnes. The main States which are contributing to this are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu where a lot of schemes have been undertaken to improve the production and increase the production of silk and mulberry. Apart from this experiments are also being made in States like U.P., Bihar and West Bengal for mulberry culture, so that we can grow more mulberry in these States. In Karnataka, a programme is being implemented with the help of the World Bank—a World Bank—assisttd sericulture project of the order of Rs. 80 crores. This will increase Karnataka's raw silk production from 3,000 metric tonnes to about 4,000 metric tonnes per annum. For this scheme, the Silk Board will be providing research and development support through its research and training centre.

Apart from this, I will tell you what we are doing in the field of hand-knotted carpet industry. Here I would like to say that at the moment the total requirement of the hand-knotted carpet. Industry is of the order of about Rs. 800 crores in the world, and we are exporting about twelve per cent of this total requirement. We hope that, by 1984-85, the total requirement of the world will be of the order of about Rs. 1000—1100 crores and by then, we are planning and are increasing the infrastructural facilities in such a manner that we should be able to export about one-third of the total requirement of the world. It is hoped that we will be able to achieve this target.

With these words, Sir....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to have some more time, considering the material you have on hand?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

8.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 24, 1981/Chaitra 3, 1903 (S).

GMGIPND—Job III—16 LS— 20-6-81—890.